

## ABOUT 16,000 TEXTILE WORKERS OUT IN LAWRENCE

Strike Forces Augmented Today  
as Appeal Is Made to State  
Board to Intervene

With fresh acquisitions to the textile strike forces at Lawrence this morning a conservative estimate places the number on strike today at approximately 16,000 persons, outside of the 7,000 employees of the Arlington Mills, who are out of work because of the indefinite closing of that plant yesterday.

The strike in Lawrence thus far has been conducted in the same orderly manner that has been a feature of the strike situations in Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Steps were taken today to get the state board of conciliation and arbitration to act in the strike situation when Mayor Mahoney and Alderman Carr left Lawrence for a conference with the state officials.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 28.—The strike in the cotton mills here, begun yesterday, gained strength today. After a canvass of the situation at the seven mills affected, it was estimated that three-quarters of their aggregate working forces were absent. In figures this would be approximately 9,000 persons, as compared with 7,500, the number estimated as out when the mills closed last night.

Several plants were so badly affected by today's defections that it was indicated they might close before night. The Methuen Company shut down the first day, and the Arlington mills, which alone among the cotton mills announced no wage reduction, did not open at all.

After loose picketing at the opening hour, in which there was no disturbance, the striking operatives went to the Common for a mass meeting. The United Textile Workers of America had arranged the meeting, but the principal speaker proved to be Ben Rogers, leader of the one big union. It was said last night that there was under consideration a proposal to have the two organizations join forces for the conduct of the strike.

There were fresh walkouts during the forenoon from several of the mills. A group of 200 joined the strikers from the Pacific mills, and at the Everett mills, several hundred additional went out in a body. Strikers claimed to have gained 1000 overnight from the Pacific, but the management disputed the claim.

The Pemberton mill, hit hard by the first day's walkouts, appeared to have but few people at work today. Union leaders asserted the plant was practically non-operative, while the management refused a statement. The Acadia mills were admittedly worse off than yesterday.

Mayor Daniel W. Mahoney and Alderman Peter Carr went to Boston today to request the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to act in the strike situation here.

## Praise for Mill Owners From Textile Workers

Praise for the mill owners against whom they were striking was voiced by representatives of the striking textile workers of Manchester, N. H., at the meeting of the League of Democratic Control at the Twentieth Century Club last night. Mrs. Glendower Evans, the presiding officer, admitted that she was a stockholder of the mill.

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## SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MAIN DEMANDS OF MINERS

Unions After 20 Per Cent Wage Increase; Raise of \$1 Per Shift, and Establishment of Check-Off System

NEW YORK, March 28 (By The Associated Press).—After a week of preliminary skirmishing, the miners' and operators' sub-committee on wage contract negotiations was prepared today to attack the chief points at issue, the demand of the unions for a 20 per cent wage increase and a raise of \$1 per shift for the workers.

Upon the operators' reception of these demands, with a third stipulating that the check-off system be established in all collieries, depends the early settlement of the strike set for April 1, is the feeling at union headquarters here.

Both sides are agreed that the future of the bituminous and anthracite industries will depend largely upon the basis of settlement of these three demands. It is believed that operators of bituminous mines will make no move to settle the strike which also will close their mines April 1, until a wage scale is fixed for the anthracite industry.

Neither side looks for an easy victory in the present conference. The miners, with the knowledge that every anthracite colliery in the United States is unionized and will cease production on the date fixed, assert their men are "willing to go on a long vacation." Thus, they say, they can take their time to thresh out the whole situation in the anthracite industry as it affects union labor.

The operators also express a willingness that the mines shall cease producing temporarily. They have taken a positive stand against any increase in miners' wages, and have announced their intention of using every means to negotiate a new contract on a basis of decrease from the present schedule.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL URGES BLUE SKY LAW AMENDMENT

J. Weston Allen Appears Before Legislative Committee on Banks in Support of His Own Recommendations

Declaring that under the present law a salesman can go right on making a fraudulent security in Massachusetts with impunity, J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, appeared before the legislative committee on Banks and Banking this morning in support of his own recommendation for amendments to the "Blue Sky" law that would give the Public Utilities Commission authority to issue an order of fraud directly instead of having to submit the case either to the Attorney-General or the district attorney.

Mr. Allen pointed out that in effect the law now says to a salesman who has violated the law, "you have engaged in fraud but you may continue your line of work while the Public considers the evidence, makes its report and sends it up to the Attorney-General or the district attorney," and while either of these officers is examining the evidence and preparing it for submission to court, and then if there is anybody in the State to be legally served with papers, we will restrain you from doing it any more."

Besides Mr. Allen, two of his assistants, Alexander Lincoln and Louis Goldberg, who have had experience in "blue sky" cases, appeared in behalf of the recommendations, which were made by the Attorney General in his last report to the Legislature. Andrew A. Highlands, secretary of the Public Utilities Commission, also appeared upholding these recommendations.

There was no opposition, but the hearing was enlivened by the persistence of one of the members of the committee, Rep. Walter Shuebruk, who told the committee he was merely trying to find out how the proposed amendments were going to make the law any better or more effective, when the chief complaint was against it, or the reason for its amendment was that the parties concerned could not be reached for service of papers. How, he asked, can the commission reach them, when the Attorney-General cannot do so?

Speakers Interrupted  
He interrupted the speakers many times to put this question in a variety of ways, always apologizing for the interruption and telling them that he was not opposing anything that would

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## BALKAN TANGLE SEEN IN DECISION OF ALLIED POWERS

Thrace Said to Remain Thorny Problem—Bulgaria and Russia Yet to Be Heard From

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 28.—The Near East settlement, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is warmly supported by Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, who is paying a flying visit to London, after participating in the Paris conference, where he represented Italy.

Interviewed here yesterday, Signor Schanzer dwelt upon the strengthening of the friendship among the Entente Powers. He also declared that the conference held the balance even between the contending parties and laid down fair terms compatible with the national dignity of both. Whatever difficulties may confront the veteran Marshal Foch, into whose capable hands is now confided the task of superintending the withdrawal of the Greek armies from Asia Minor, at least the disastrous conflict between French and British political ideals hitherto existing in this part of the world is abolished.

Until the Paris conference France, by the terms of the Angora pact, was committed to support Turkish claims, while Great Britain was in a position of close association with the Greeks, who were actively invading Turkish territory. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent whereby this unfortunate situation increases the friction and the difficulties, not only in Asia Minor but throughout the wide Moslem region of Arabia, Mesopotamia and India.

Now France and Great Britain are actively cooperating in a united policy in which Signor Schanzer's statement

shows they secured the support of Italy. In the face of such a combination, the difficulties which still exist lose the gravity they would otherwise have presented.

Putting aside the question of the attitude of the Kemalists regarding the armistice which is necessary to enable the Greeks to retire from Asia Minor, the thorny question of Thrace is not likely to find itself at all permanently settled.

The Allies have drawn a line which gives Constantinople an easily defensible frontier, though refusing Turkish pretensions to the essentially Turkish city of Adrianople. Bulgarian and Russian pretensions in this region have still to be heard from.

Although Russia may not be at present in a position to object it does not follow that this will remain the case indefinitely. Bulgaria is an immediate problem, as the settlement denies the ambitions of this state, so passionately entertained, for access to the Mediterranean. The field is thus left open for Russo-Bulgarian-Balkan intrigues of no considerable nature that the settlement is already attacked as unduly liberal toward the Greeks, a people whose favor, undoubtedly a dangerous expedient, was evoked when the commission admitted they were awarding territory "to compensate the Greek nation for its great sacrifices."

Another difficulty, of which the beginning only so far has been heard, concerns the future of Armenia, a much suffering nation whose promised national home has been reduced by the commission's recommendations to what has been cynically described as the "sole of an Armenian's foot." However, much may be hoped from the good offices of the League of Nations, an organization which proved its ability to settle a not less difficult dispute when it persuaded Finland and Sweden to agree over the Aland Islands, which has so long been a subject of bitter contention in the Baltic.

The League of Nations, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is still unrepresented in Armenia and Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed today, was unable at the moment to afford particulars of the nature of the measures which are to be taken. The Armenians can count, however, on the most sympathetic consideration and most helpful support that the League can afford them.

"It looks as if the Turk had come back completely victorious," said the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, today, when asked his opinion of the memorandum sent by the allied foreign ministers to Athens, Angora and Constantinople toward a peace settlement revising the Treaty of Sevres. In expressing this opinion, Dr. Barton said, he spoke only as an individual, not as a representative of any organization.

For Armenia the policy outlined is probably the best that can be obtained, in the opinion of Dr. Barton, since neither France nor Great Britain nor the United States will, as a single nation or a representative of nations, take responsibility for that country. The great hope for Armenia and the rest of the Near East, in his belief, is that the League of Nations will establish a representative at Constantinople, with the rank of Ambassador, and will gradually acquire power in dealing with the Near Eastern problem.

"It is the old Turkish policy to divide the enemy," continued Dr. Barton. "The French and the British have been divided since the French made their agreement with the Kemalists and fled the hands of the British. Adrianople is the only thing the Turks have not got back, and giving the Greeks Adrianople and one side of the Dardanelles is leaving the door open to future trouble."

Thirty to 40 Armenians have lately been sent summarily out of Armenia, Dr. Barton said, including all at Harput, and the United States seems unwilling to do much toward protecting its citizens in the country. In addition to the question of giving aid for moral reasons, he said, there is involved for the United States consideration of the protection of more than \$100,000,000 invested in the Near East by religious and missionary organizations of the United States.

## HEARING SET ON PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGE PIERCE

Case Starts April 10 Before Legislative Body—Speedy Trial Desired

Hearings on the petition seeking the removal of Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court, will begin April 10, the date having been fixed today at a preliminary hearing of the legislative joint special committee to which the matter was referred. March 31 has been set as the date for the filing of applications and April 5 as the date for answers.

In the petition which was referred to the committee, George M. Poland and Loring P. Jordan asked the members of the State Legislature to "address" the Governor recommending the removal of Judge Pierce from the Supreme Judicial Court bench. According to the existing laws of the State of Massachusetts a judge can only be removed by impeachment and by an address by the State Legislature to the Governor recommending the removal.

On behalf of the committee, Sen. Leonard F. Hardy announced that he would serve as chairman, Rep. Edwin C. Norman as vice-chairman and Rep. Richard B. Coolidge as temporary clerk. He pointed out that the committee is a legislative committee "regularly appointed through an order of the General Court for the purpose of conducting a legislative hearing and is not to be considered as a trial court exercising or attempting to exercise judicial functions."

Speedy Trial Sought  
Consideration by the committee, the chairman said, had resulted in setting April 3 as the final date for filing specifications and April 8 for filing answers. He said that the committee is "inclined to the opinion that at the hearing only such evidence should be offered as seems most to prove or disprove the charges alleged. The committee reserves to itself the full right to exercise its own discretion as to admission or rejection of any evidence that may be offered."

George L. Mayberry entered an appearance for Judge Pierce and the petitioners were present to represent themselves. In response to the committee's request for proposals as to procedure, Mr. Jordan declared himself agreeable to the outline of the chairman and said that the interest of the petitioners is to have a speedy trial as possible. He said that the specifications could be filed sooner than the tentative date set by the committee, and the date was moved forward to March 31.

Mr. Mayberry said that the outline

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## SERBIAN-DUTCH RELATIONS

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, March 28.—Michael Gavrilovic, Serbian Ambassador to London, will shortly be appointed Serbian Minister to Holland. The Dutch Minister to Serbia, on leave at The Hague, will accordingly return to Belgrade. Thus diplomatic relations between both countries, interrupted for a long time owing to the incident between the Serbian Government and the Advocate, will be resumed.

MR. ALLEN MAKES STATEMENT  
In response to repeated announcements by others that he is to be a candidate for nomination for Governor, J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, today declared emphatically yesterday he had not announced his candidacy and had not authorized any one to speak for him in this regard.

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## FRANCE TO FOLLOW AMERICA IN REVISING WASHINGTON PACTS

Parliamentary Commissions to Modify Conventions in View of Brandegee Reservation to Pacific Treaty

By Special Cable  
PARIS, March 28.—From authoritative sources The Christian Science Monitor learns that the French government is preparing to follow the lead of the United States in revising the Washington treaties in view of the Brandegee reservation to the Pacific Treaty in the United States Senate.

The determination of the French government to follow the lead of the United States in revising the Washington treaties, with the approval of the Government in France, to adopt reservations, make modifications and generally revise the various Washington conventions respecting the navy and the Far East, in which the naval treaties were fixed, France was treated, it is felt, as a second rate power. She submitted, but the deputies now revolt and M. Poincaré may have some trouble in moderating their transports.

Much of the comment of latter days is unmistakably hostile to the conventions. But newspaper protests are now reinforced by official declarations. Moreover, while an attempt will be made to change the French co-efficient to secure the right of building, if it is thought necessary, other decisions, such as the Root motions, will be challenged at The Hague and elsewhere.

It is felt to be unfair that submarines may not attack merchant ships, while merchant ships can carry cannon to sink submarines. Further, the French definition of merchant ship differs entirely from the British. Vessels carrying contraband should not be protected. Altogether, the attitude of the American Senate, though on the first report it was received with favor, is now seen to provide France with an unexpected opportunity of reopening questions decided at Washington against French interests.

There may be surprising repercussions of the Brandegee reservation.

approval before definitely committing themselves and must not take such approval for granted.

Senator F. B. Brandegee is regarded as having extracted from the Pacific treaty any value which it possessed. Now it is considered that the circumstances in which the naval treaty was accepted were hardly fair. Public opinion was beaten up against France, who was excluded from the preliminary conversation of America, Japan, and England, in which the ratios were fixed. France was treated, it is felt, as a second rate power. She submitted, but the deputies now revolt and M. Poincaré may have some trouble in moderating their transports.

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## MR. ALLEN REPORTS ON INSOLVENT COMPANIES



Joseph C. Allen  
Bank Commissioner, who filed report with General Court relative to closed trust companies

Lack of Ability, Training,  
Moral Character, Cause  
of Mismanagement

Financial and Banking Plan of  
State Fundamentally Sound,  
He Declares

## Striking Features From Allen Report

A SMALL group of Boston trust companies, controlled by men who lacked the ability, the training, and in some cases the moral character requisite to the proper administration of a bank, were so glaringly mismanaged and in such an unsound condition, that the most drastic of actions became necessary to quickly avert a situation inviting a financial crisis in the city of Boston.

"The revelation of the insolvency of these trust companies caused suffering to countless poor people who could ill afford their losses."

"It must not be forgotten that the financial and banking situation in Massachusetts is fundamentally sound, and that the officers of our banks are now, and with few exceptions have been, men who regard their duty as a public trust and execute that trust with full recognition of their responsibilities."

"The situation disclosed during the past two years clearly emphasized the weakness of the present banking laws, especially with regard to lack of penalties for violations."

Marshaling together outstanding instances of violation of the banking laws, Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner, today made a detailed report to the General Court on the alleged mismanagement and misappropriation of funds entrusted to the officials of the five closed Boston trust companies by the people of the State. The commissioner's report is at once an indictment of the men who were at the head of these institutions, and a demonstration of the inadequacy of the banking laws, a lack which Mr. Allen has sought to remedy by recommendations to the Legislature.

The report takes up the history of the closing of the Hanover, Prudential, Cosmopolitan, Fidelity, and Tremont Trust companies. It recites the events leading up to the final taking over by the Commonwealth of these institutions. Under the head of each trust company the report gives the details of unsound loans and investments and extensions of credit made by the officials of the companies, presenting a coordinated story of the operation of the institutions.

In an introductory statement, Mr. Allen points out that the last two years have imposed grave responsibilities on the Commissioner of Banks, all of which "have been lightened only by the knowledge that his duties were clear." These conditions were caused by the fact that "a small group of Boston trust companies, controlled by men who lacked the ability, the training, and, in some cases, the moral character requisite to the proper administration of a bank, were so glaringly mismanaged, and in such an unsound condition, that the most drastic of actions became necessary in order to avert quickly a situation inviting a financial crisis in the city of Boston."

Has Authority of Law  
"This deplorable situation in four of these trust companies," the Bank Commissioner continues in his explanatory statement, "became apparent during the first six months of the present Commissioner's administration, and in the fifth, within the next five months, it was manifest to him that to have permitted such institutions to continue business would have constituted a breach of trust to the stockholders and depositors of the banks and to the people of the Commonwealth."

"The law specifically authorizes the Commissioner of Banks to take possession of a bank which 'has violated its charter or any law of the Commonwealth, or is conducting its business in an unsafe and unauthorized manner, or when its capital is impaired... or is in an unsound or unsafe condition to transact the business for which it is organized.'"

"It was obvious that the authority conferred by this statute should be exercised only for grave and compelling reasons, and then only with consideration for the rights of all interested persons, but it was equally obvious that the exigency contemplated by the statute then existed, and that its authority must be invoked."

"The Commonwealth has been justly proud of its banking reputation. The closing of the five trust companies was a blow to that reputation from which it will take long to recover. It shook the faith of many foreign-born citizens in American financial institutions. The revelation of the insolvency of these trust companies caused suffering to countless poor people who could ill afford their losses. It brought hardship, and perhaps financial ruin, to many business enterprises. To have allowed these trust companies to con-

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## ANTI-VACCINATION INVOLVED IN ISSUE

Medical Liberty League Interested in House Action on Vaccination Extension Measure

Some indication of what will be the attitude of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the Medical Liberty League Bill to make vaccination optional in the public schools will be obtained this afternoon when the House votes on the measure to extend vaccination to private and parochial schools.

Friends and opponents of the measure, both within and without the Chamber, were very active yesterday afternoon and before the House convened today. The opponents of the bill had not at first thought it best to test their strength in the House on this particular measure but they gained assurance as the time approached for the bill to be voted on, and decided to insist on a roll call.

"This proposition to extend vaccination to private schools is not altogether free from the suspicion that it is unconstitutional," remarked Henry D. Nunn, manager and general counsel

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## Yale Bells Ready; to Be Shipped Soon

In Trial at Loughborough 5056 Changes Were Required

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The peal of eight bells to go into Wrexham Tower in the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle at Yale University is being made ready for shipment from Loughborough, England, where it was cast, to this city.

On Feb. 17 the peal was hung in Loughborough, and Cambridge surprise major was rung on the bells. The ringing required 5,056 changes and it was considered one of the best ringing achievements in that town. The bells were cast in the foundry of John Taylor & Co., and were rung from the foundry tower, and afterward exhibited for the benefit of the Loughborough war memorial.

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## TRUST COMPANIES WERE MISMANAGED, SAYS MR. ALLEN

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These operations, however, would have only increased the eventual loss and suffering.

### Present Banking Laws Weak

"Regrettable as were the conditions which existed in these trust companies, and grave as was the effect which the closing of them has had upon our community, it must not be forgotten that the financial and banking situation in Massachusetts is fundamentally sound, and that the officers of our banks are now, and with few exceptions have been, men who regard their duty as a public trust and execute that trust with full recognition of their responsibilities. Five trust companies have been closed by the Commissioner of Banks, but under his supervision there were 664 banks doing business on Oct. 31, 1921, with assets of \$2,608,253,694.92.

"The situation disclosed during the past two years clearly emphasized the weaknesses in the present banking laws, especially with regard to lack of penalties for violations. The Commissioner, in his annual report, has not only submitted attention to this fact, and recommended legislation providing severe punishment for wrongful and illegal acts of bank officials.

"The Commissioner then takes up the closing of the Hanover Trust Company, of which he took possession on Aug. 11, 1920, 'after an investigation which disclosed the fact that the bank had violated the banking laws, that its capital was impaired, and that its condition and the conduct of its business were such as to make it unsafe and inexpedient for the bank to continue business.' Before the institution was finally taken over it was established that the financial condition of the bank was such that it had involved the bank, which held a \$1,500,000 time certificate on which Ponzi had given notice of withdrawal.

Doubting the ability of the bank to withstand this drain, the Commissioner asked a daily report of total clearings and reserves. On Aug. 3 it was discovered that the bank had made three demand loans on 'straw' names, Ponzi being at that time a director of the trust company. The Commissioner directed that the notes be taken out of the bank at once, and received word on Aug. 5 that the loans totaling \$225,000 had been paid by being charged to the account of Ponzi or his agent. On the same day examiners visited the bank, and as a result of their visit, the Commissioner asked for certain information, part of which he received.

### Cannot Pay in Full

Further inquiry showed considerable involvement in the Ponzi financial operations and examination showed doubtful assets of approximately \$1,200,000 out of total resources of \$4,600,000. Loans above the statutory limit were \$650,000 and to officers and directors, including companies in which they were interested, to about \$600,000. 'Ponzi' followed, the Commissioner adds, and 'liquidation has emphasized the unsound condition of the bank and made it evident that all the creditors cannot be paid in full. The affairs of the bank were confused, transfers had been made between the departments illegally, and in many transactions it has been difficult to ascertain the facts.

"The records of the bank show that large overdrafts were frequently made, often to concerns and individuals without substantial banking credit, and that parties making overdrafts were allowed to take them up

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University, public organ recital by Prof. Archibald Davidson and Harriet Moore, soprano; Appleton Chapel, 5.

Anti-Vivisection Society of New England, public meeting and musicals; Miss Grace Evelyn Brown of Newton, to speak on 'The Higher Law of Service'; Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3:30.

Women's City Club, lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming of Boston, on 'History in the Making'; Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Lowell Institute Lecture, Albert Mansbridge of London, on 'The Relationship of Oxford and Cambridge to Universities in General, Especially Those of the United States'; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 7:30.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Prof. H. B. Phillips of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to conduct conference on 'Relativity and Gravitation'; 28 Newbury Street, 8.

Business Women's Club, Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott of Harvard, to lecture on 'The New Problem of America, Hermit Nation or World Power'; 144 Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

West Roxbury Citizens Association, meeting in Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street, West Roxbury, 8.

B. Y. M. C. Union, lecture by Norman H. Halliday, sales expert of Boston, on 'Two Hundred Miles on the Seat of a Truck'; Massachusetts Safety Council, in cooperation with the Union, 8; Mendelssohn Singers, public rehearsal, 8; 48 Boylston Street.

Daniel Hervey Lodge of Odd Fellows, open meeting, talk by James P. Roberts, chief federal prohibition agent for Massachusetts, on 'Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment'; lodge rooms at Centre Street and Seaverns Avenue, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Pilgrim Publicity Association, Inc., of Boston, lecture on 'Marketing' by Thomas W. Peigham, sales expert of Boston; 257 Washington Street, 7.

Northeastern College Club, meeting; Boston City Club, 8.

National Cash Register Company, in convention; salon of Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston Arena, hockey match, Pere Marquette vs. Westminster Hockey Club, 8.

Franklin Square House, musical; 11 East Newton Street, 8.

Boston University, School of Religious Education, annual banquet; Hotel Westminster, 8:30; School of Education, lecture by Miss Blanche A. Cheney, head of Civics Department at Lowell Normal School, on 'Education in Citizenship Through the Use of the Project'; 525 Boylston Street, 4:30.

Trinity Church of Boston, dinner; Hotel Westminster, 8.

Italian Mission Women's Auxiliary, banquet; Chalmers Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.

Tremont Temple Dramatic Club, meeting; Tremont Temple, 8.

by giving notes. The amount of overdrafts at the time the commissioner took possession of the trust company was \$59,796.54.

Citing instances of "maladministration," the Commissioner takes up the Conway Clothing Company, a concern in which some of the directors were interested. It had overdrawn its accounts to the amount of \$88,794.91, covered these with notes and had a total indebtedness to the bank when the Commissioner took charge of \$284,987.42, including notes from several individuals of no financial responsibility.

The Polish Industrial Association was indebted to the bank for \$90,000. The Polish-American Finance and Trading Association case was replete with "straw loans" involving \$80,370 of the bank's finances. Henry H. Chmielewski was president of the trust company and of the association, a note by an employee was given to cover up the real debtor, two mortgages were held and there was a large overdraft when the bank was taken over.

The Sullivan & Sullivan Company was indebted to the bank to an illegal extent, failed and showed a loss of \$120,000. Title to the Journal Building held by the bank through regular and straw transactions involved \$303,000. The Commissioner says that "in another case two straw notes were found in the assets amounting to \$77,000, which had been used to provide funds to take up a trade acceptance given by a director of the bank to another institution in Boston."

### Statute Is Not Clear

With regard to the liquidation of the Hanover Trust Company, the Commissioner says that it has proceeded as rapidly as the condition of the assets and affairs of the bank would permit. Much litigation has been involved "because of claims made against the trust company which had to be met; because of the legal steps which it has been necessary to take to collect some of the obligations due the company; and because of uncertainty as to the precise meaning of the statute dealing with the rights of savings depositors in a trust company having a 'things department'."

"The dividend of 50 per cent," the Bank Commissioner says, "concluding a survey of the Hanover Trust, 'paid to savings depositors required \$554,489.41 out of the available \$621,185.63 on hand. The ultimate dividend to be paid to savings depositors depends upon the decision on the petitions on the transfer of assets and the claim of the savings department against a set of the commercial department. A similar situation exists with respect to the Christmas Club depositors. The amount which the commercial depositors will receive also depends upon the determination of the above questions; the result of the liquidation, and of the total of the claims finally allowed against the department which are now in dispute."

Taking up the second bank closed—the Prudential Trust Company, taken over Sept. 10, 1920—the Commissioner says that its condition was created by "loans of bad and doubtful character, inability to maintain a required legal reserve, persistent withdrawals of deposits and other factors."

Not long after the present commissioner took office, the report continues, the president of this trust company reported that one company had a loan of \$125,000, far in excess of the legal limit, which had been made by the treasurer without the knowledge or consent of the directors or other officers. Discharge of the treasurer was ordered and removal of these notes from the assets. Withdrawals followed the closing of the Hanover Trust, however, and the bank was no longer able to meet its obligations and was taken over.

Considerable attention is given in the report to the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. This institution was taken over on Sept. 25, 1920, "when it became unable to meet the continued withdrawal of deposits, which had been at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a month during the three months preceding the crisis in its affairs and when it became apparent that it was unsafe and inexpedient to permit it to continue business."

### Banking Laws Disregarded

The Commissioner describes the events leading up to the closing of the company, touching on several illegal transactions including falsification of returns to the State. He declares that "not until after long investigation was it brought out that the losses from bad loans and investments, negligently, recklessly and carelessly made and with little or no regard for the banking laws of the Commonwealth, were in excess of \$5,000,000."

The Commissioner goes on to show that the Cosmopolitan Trust began by granting small loans to speculative enterprises, gradually found itself with the enterprises on its hands and in a position whereby it thought it necessary to continue loaning, increasingly large sums in "reckless efforts to save the situation."

Among the ventures through which the company lost more than \$600,000, largely through its president, Max Mitchell, was in the hardwood lumber business, says the report. It lost \$160,000 in manufacturing toy boats and dolls; \$100,000 in manufacturing baking powder and other utensils; "several hundreds of thousands of dollars in machinery manufacture; a total in excess of \$1,000,000 on loans to theater and photoplay corporations. The bank dealt in foodstuffs, liquor, leather goods. It speculated in diamonds and jewelry. It now holds liquor certificates as security for

loans for \$319,000, upon which the amount of money loaned exceeded the wholesale price and upon which large losses, owing to the difficulty of disposing of 'this merchandise in a proper and legitimate way,' will result.

It is shown in the report that the Cosmopolitan charged off various notes amounting to \$316,000 to profit and loss, and in some instances after doing this they continued to loan money to the same concerns. As an instance of falsification the Commissioner cites a report on May 7, 1920, showing \$52,000 in overdrafts when the true figure was \$258,000.

### Buys Diamonds and Laces

An employee of the bank in Italy, on cable instructions from the president, purchased diamonds at \$47,296.95; lace at \$650; coral at \$231; water colors at \$54; and lamb skins at \$11,070. As assets these are not worth one-half the investment. When the Commissioner took over the bank he found among the assets many barrels of olives, the result of an attempt to finance a "corner" in the olive market. As assets they were finally liquidated for the value of the barrels themselves.

In connection with the Cosmopolitan Trust Company the Commissioner points out that the president, Max Mitchell, is now under indictment in Suffolk County. He shows that the directors of the bank are being sued for more than \$5,000,000 for losses, which, he adds, are due to their neglect in having "paid little attention to the matter of loans and investments and exercised very little judgment regarding them."

The closing of the Fidelity Trust Company Sept. 28, 1920, is the next case covered in the report. It is brought out that this institution made illegal loans to a sugar company formed when sugar prices were at their peak, and resulting in a loss of \$600,000. Steamship enterprises, added heavy losses; the H. M. and J. S. Whitney, two steamships, costing the bank \$800,000, and investments in the Winnipeg Ship Yards, Inc., making a loss of \$240,000.

The report explains that the Fidelity was taken over by the Liberty Trust Company, but only after the stockholders collected \$400,000 as a guaranty against losses. The entire capital and surplus of the Fidelity Trust Company, amounting to \$2,700,000, was lost, and it is believed that the guaranty fund will also be wiped out in protecting the Liberty Trust Company.

### Bad Faith Is Alleged

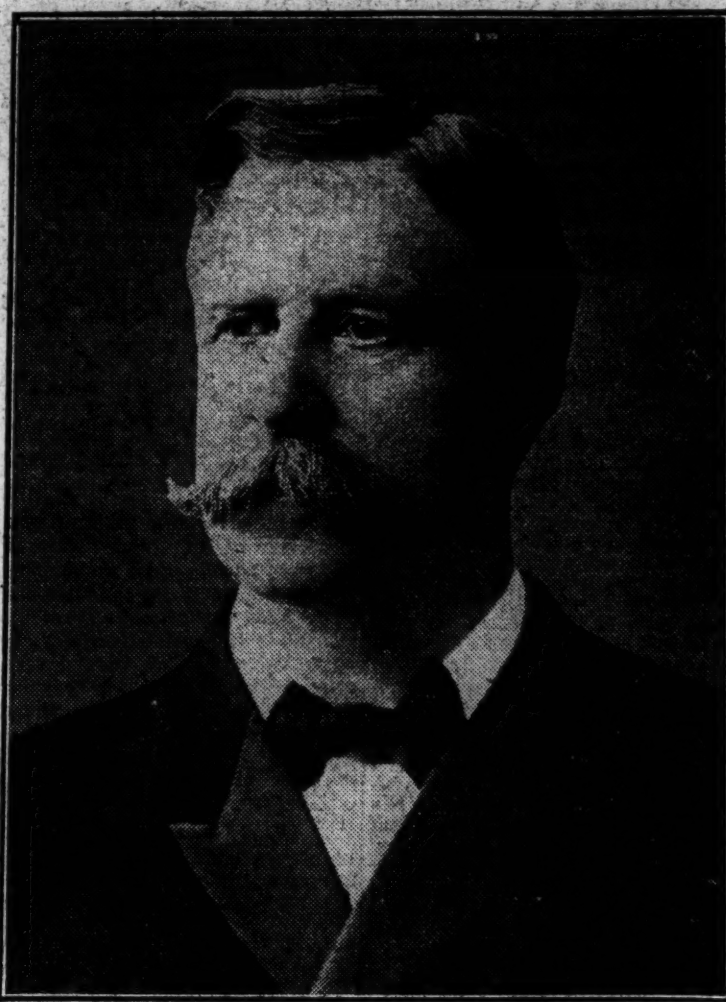
Finally, the report takes up the Tremont Trust Company, closed on Feb. 17, 1921. Possession was taken of this bank, the report declares, only when the Commissioner had become convinced that "the capital of the trust company had become so impaired that probably the debts of the corporation exceeded its assets and because the business of the trust company was then being conducted in an unsafe and unauthorized manner and without regard to certain laws of the Commonwealth governing the management of banks." It was the further opinion of the Commissioner of Banks that if he permitted the trust company to continue business beyond that date he would be neglectful of his duty to the stockholders and depositors of the bank and to the public. This action, however, was not taken until the Commissioner had taken conferences with the bank's representatives, the Commissioner had become satisfied beyond doubt that neither the officers nor the stockholders would take such action as he believed necessary to protect the interests of the trust company and the public by making it sound financially and by placing in charge of its affairs officers who would insure a financial sound and honorable management."

The Commissioner's report goes into considerable detail to show records in his office before he assumed his duties, alleging bad faith against Simon Swig, vice-president of the bank, and other officers in their dealings with the department. A long recital is made of violations of the banking laws that can be charged against the Tremont Trust Company and its officers. The report shows specific instances of dividends being declared on deposits in the savings departments exceeding the earnings of that department; in some instances causing large deficits. It shows that the reserves of the company had been below the legal limit much of the time since the year 1917, and contends that the bank "juggled" funds from one department to another in violation of the law.

### Falsification Is Charged

In November, 1920, the report states, the Tremont Trust Company falsified its return to the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation to the extent of \$1,000,000 on the franchise tax of the savings department for the six months ending Nov. 1, 1920. The Commissioner explains in detail that a substantial part of the stock of the institution was issued, either directly or indirectly, for notes instead of cash as required by law.

"The liquidation of the Tremont Trust Company," the report says, in conclusion, "is proceeding as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. Since the bank was closed, \$6,850,000 has been collected; securities and notes in the savings department amounting to \$4,272,000 have been converted into cash; and securities and notes in the commercial department amounting to \$2,578,000 have been converted into cash. A dividend of 33-1-3 per cent, amounting to approximately \$3,000,000, has been paid by the savings department. There has also been paid \$907,



Judge Edward P. Pierce

Supreme Court justice, whose removal has been petitioned, date for hearing of which has been set to begin April 10

## HEARING SET ON PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGE PIERCE

(Continued from Page 1)

000 to the Old Colony Trust Company to release notes which were secured by assets of the bank, and in addition, something more than \$1,000,000 for the preservation of assets, including the Tomfohrde Building, the Schooner Tremont and property on which the bank has had to foreclose mortgages. There is now on hand in the commercial department \$1,890,000 and in the savings department \$865,000.

"Petitions for the transfer of funds from the commercial department to the savings department, which, if allowed, will materially diminish the amount on hand in the commercial department, will be presented to the Supreme Court at an early date. Further dividends will be paid to depositors as soon as decisions by the Supreme Court upon pending litigation clarifies the respective interests of the savings department and commercial department depositors. Of the \$5,028,000 of notes and securities in the savings department, \$2,795,000 represents mortgages which are not yet due, and it will be difficult to obtain for them their full face value.

### Stockholders Held Liable

"It having become apparent that the value of the assets is insufficient to meet the liabilities, the Commissioner has given notice that he will proceed in accordance with the statutes to enforce the individual liability of stockholders. The amount of cash which finally will be collected from this source is, of course, problematical. "The liquidation of the trust company has been delayed by inevitable litigation. Suits have been brought against the Commissioner of Banks by claimants of property, and the Commissioner in turn has found it necessary to bring many actions at law and in equity against persons whom he believes to be debtors of the bank, and who have declined to meet their indebtedness. Approximately 128 debtors, whose total notes amount to over \$300,000, have gone into bankruptcy and their cases are now pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court. The Commissioner recognizes that the liquidation of the bank should proceed with as little delay and with all possible economy, and it has been, and will be, his constant aim to pay over to creditors of the bank at the earliest possible date the sums which may be due them."

The Commissioner's report throughout is a statement of fact. It makes no attack on individuals, bringing them in only when they are definitely and undeniably connected with this or that transaction. The report expresses no opinion, leaving the evidence submitted to form the basis of public opinion on the transactions of the five trust companies. Mr. Allen has expressed his sentiments in recommendations for legislation to strengthen the hand of the Commonwealth in providing protection to citizens who entrust their savings to other citizens to which the Commonwealth has given the right to conduct financial institutions. The Governor has expressed his attitude in reappointing Mr. Allen as Bank Commissioner.

## More Liked the more it is used

There are many delightful ways to use Domino Syrup: As a table spread—as a delicious flavor for cookies, baked beans, puddings, sauces, whips—and as a "top" for ice cream and other desserts. The popular flavor of sweet sugar cane makes it more liked the more it is used.



American Sugar Refining Company  
"Sweeten it with Domino"  
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup

ress there have been no arrests for disorderly conduct.

One thousand loaves of bread will be sent daily by motor truck to Manchester strikers by the members of the Workingmen's Cooperative Baking Association of this city, according to a vote taken at a meeting of the members last evening. Lawrence strikers will be offered any financial assistance within the power of the members of the association.

### Attempt to Reopen Mills

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 28—What was described by Labor leaders as an unsuccessful attempt to reopen the mills of the Dexter Yarn Company was noted today when a few operatives reported for work at the plant which has been closed for several weeks by the textile strike. Labor leaders said the company had announced its intention to reopen and asked striking employees to report for work this forenoon on a 54-hour working schedule and a 20 per cent wage reduction, with the understanding that after settlement of the strike they would be paid

at the rate agreed upon. Company officials refused to discuss the subject.

### Foundry Work Schedule

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., March 28—Notice was given yesterday to employees of the Whitinsville, Linwood and Saundersville cotton mill that these plants would operate for an indefinite period on a four-day-a-week schedule, beginning this week. About 1000 workers are affected.

### State Head Investigating

Investigation is being carried on into the situation surrounding the textile strike in Lawrence, it was said today at the office of the State Division of Conciliation and Arbitration. Information is being gathered with regard to the dispute, and when a complete survey of the situation is obtained the division action will be suggested. No indication could be obtained from officials as to the nature of the inquiry being conducted or the data that has already been accumulated.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL URGES BLUE SKY LAW AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

make a law more efficient, but had not been shown how in the present case.

The queries of Mr. Shuebruk were directed at the main point in the argument in support of the amendments, as submitted by Mr. Allen, his assistants and Mr. Highlands. Mr. Allen had already spoken and had outlined the difficulty of getting service in consequence of which, he said, three quarters of the cases sent up to him by the Public Utilities Commission under the "Blue Sky" act had to be returned to the commission because, so far as they were concerned, the law was a nullity.

Mr. Allen emphasized the delay that was unavoidable, between the time of offense and the completion of the routine necessary. Most of the cases had been either those of salesmen of foreign corporations with no usual place of business in this State, who could not therefore be reached by the jurisdiction of a court, or, if they had a usual place of business here, none of the officers of the corporation could be found. The offenses generally were that the notice of intention to sell a security in Massachusetts would have been filed with the commission, but that information as required, was either not furnished, or what was sent in was inadequate and further requests for details were ignored. Meantime the security in question could be sold without let or hindrance. No injunction of the court could issue unless the parties concerned were in its jurisdiction. And while the offenses, as stated in the finding of the commission, might be in violation of the "Blue Sky" act, they were not necessarily a violation of the criminal act.

### Stack of Papers on Desk

If, however, the original finding of the commission could be the order of fraud it would put any broker or salesman who should afterward sell the security in question, in the position of being liable as a criminal, whereas at the present time he could keep right on selling, if he wanted to, knowing that all that could happen in any event, would be an injunction against that selling, and that after much delay.

### Explanation Always Same

Mr. Highlands said he had a stack of papers on his desk, which had been returned from the attorney-general as null, and that the explanation was always the same, that which has just been given.

Representative Shuebruk asked the representatives from the office of the attorney-general, as well as Mr. Allen himself, if in cases where information had been refused, they had any knowledge of the stock in question ever having been sold. All answered in the negative, but intimated that there was nothing to prevent it.

Mr. Highlands told the committee that it constituted a fraud under the act, when information was not sent or was inadequate, and that the commission, of course, would make a finding

PRUDENTIAL DIVIDEND  
Judge Carroll in the Supreme Judicial Court today authorized Joseph C. Allen, State Bank Commissioner, to pay to depositors in the savings bank of the Prudential Trust Company, a dividend of 30 per cent, and to commercial depositors a dividend of 16 2-3 per cent. According to the liquidating agent of the trust company, these dividends will be paid on or about April 15.

RULING IN BEACON SCHOOL CASE  
Isador Fox, receiver for the Beacon School, Inc., was authorized today by Judge Carroll, in the Supreme Court, to borrow \$3000 for payment of overdue taxes on real estate owned by the school at 1443 Beacon Street, Brookline, and two farms in the town of Canton. The court was informed by Mr. Fox that after mortgages on the Beacon Street property had been paid the remaining equity probably would be between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

YACHT EDITH RAIDED FOR LIQUOR  
BAYVILLE, N. Y., March 28—The steam yacht Edith, said to be owned by a large tobacco importer, was raided off the coast late last night and liquor valued at \$200,000 seized by Sheriff Charles W. Smith. The vessel had been to the Bahamas.

UNION PLANS PUBLIC TALKS  
"Mars and Her Mysterious Canals," will be the subject of a series of public talks to be given at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union by the Rev. George Leo Patterson of New York City. The first lecture will be given tomorrow night.

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Typewriter can be instantly attached to and detached from the desk. Permits clearing under the machine. It can be adjusted to fit any standard make of typewriter.  
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SAVINGS INSURANCE  
TRANSFER OPPOSEDCommissioner Says It Would  
Give Him Regulation of  
Competition

Opposition to the proposal of the special commission on Administration and Expenditures that the Department of Savings Bank Life Insurance be placed under the Commissioner of Insurance in the proposed Department of Corporate Activities was made before the legislative committee on State Administration yesterday by George L. Barnes, commissioner of bank life insurance. He explained that in administering the savings bank insurance law the Commonwealth is virtually in the insurance business and that it would be unjust and improper to place the Insurance Commissioner in the position of running one company and regulating others in competition with it.

Representative George P. Webster of the committee made the point in the course of the hearing that the report "is a public-spirited effort that seeks to apply business methods to government." It approaches the question, he said, however, "from the point of view of actuarial efficiency," and the committee doubtless will find it necessary, he thought, to make changes in accord with the political problem, using "political" in the highest sense.

**History of State Activities**  
Mr. Barnes said that at present the departments of Banks and Banking, Insurance and Savings Bank Life Insurance are on the same plane. As a background to his contention that to the last named should be preserved a certain independence, he sketched the history of the State's activities in that direction.

Savings bank life insurance was introduced by Judge Louis D. Brandeis as a result of the insurance investigation in New York which showed that the methods of collecting insurance from workers was so expensive as to be highly uneconomical. It was decided to use the savings banks, as institutions of high standing, to furnish the people who most needed the insurance a service at the least possible cost.

The savings banks began to issue policies in 1908, Mr. Barnes said. The expense ratio has been reduced to 6.80 per cent and there are now 33,000 policy holders to a total of \$18,000,000 outstanding. The commissioner and trustees of the guaranty fund provided under the act serve without pay and really conduct a business for the Commonwealth.

**An Anomalous Position**  
Placing the activity under the insurance commissioner as proposed, Mr. Barnes declared, would place the commissioner in an anomalous position. He would be the head of an insurance business. He would also be charged with regulating companies in competition with this business. He would be faced with the question whether he should allow improvements made by regulated companies to be used for savings bank insurance, because of his official source of information.

A serious question of ethics is involved, Mr. Barnes asserted and the present activity cannot prosper under such a control as proposed. He added that the State having entered the business it is its task to continue it, if it is successful, and not hamper it.

Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company of Whitman, who took out the first policy under the act, told the committee of the results of the New York investigation. The evidence that the prohibitive cost and valueless protection provided under the then existing system was unnecessary moved the Commonwealth to go into the insurance business, he said, and the results have been successful beyond expectation. He appealed to the committee to do nothing to weaken the present law.

ACTING FIRE HEAD  
RESIGNS POSITION

Joseph P. Manning, acting fire commissioner since John R. Murphy resigned that position to enter the recent campaign for the mayoralty of Boston, yesterday offered Mayor Curley his resignation, to be accepted as soon as possible.

Mayor Curley announced later that he will accept Mr. Manning's resignation, as the latter is busied with his work as head of the board of trustees of the City Hospital and his own private business.

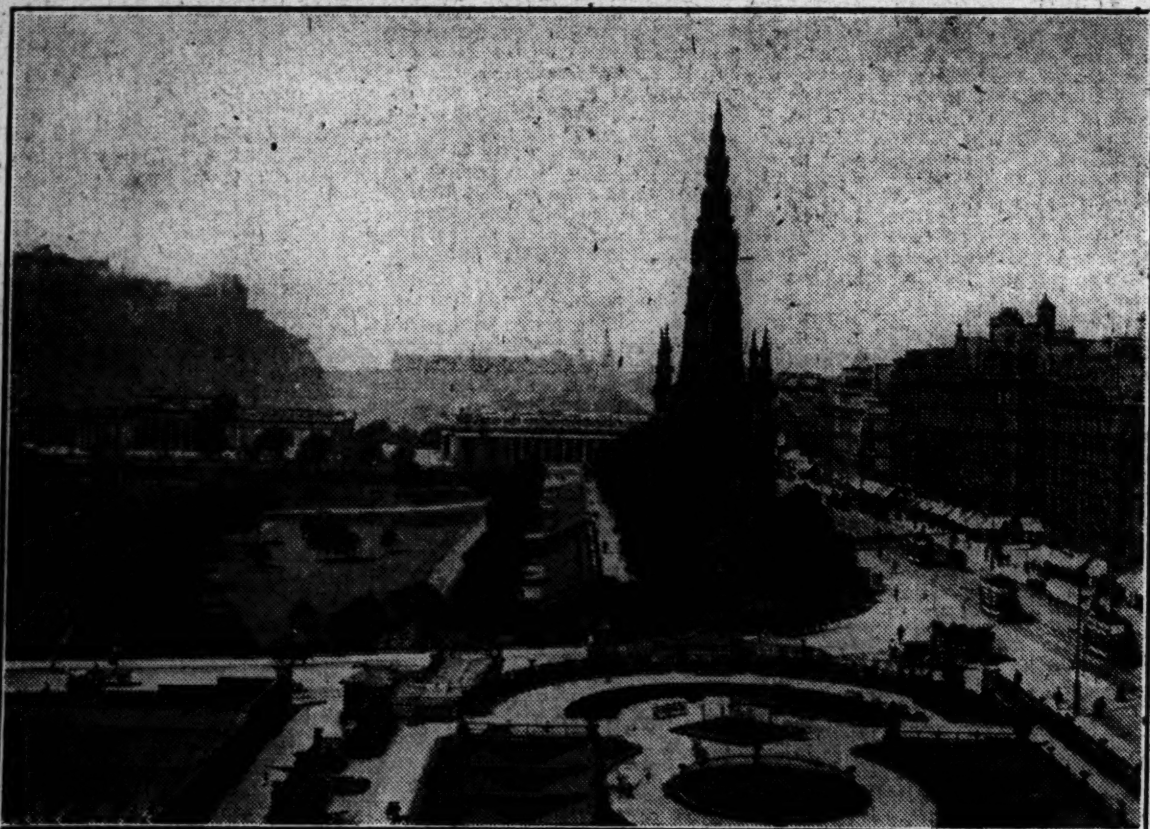
"I shall probably ask Major William J. Casey, superintendent of the city printing department, to act as fire commissioner until the permanent fire commissioner is appointed and qualified," said Mayor Curley.

Asked as to a rumored change of deputy fire chiefs and the shifting of about 50 other officers and privates in the fire department, the Mayor said that he had heard nothing officially and could make no further announcement at this time. Acting Commissioner Manning and Chief John O. Taber both denied that there was any large change impending in the department, saying that the report probably arose from a transfer of privates.

MR. KELLEY URGES  
LOWER BOAT FARE

Request was made of the Department of Public Utilities yesterday by Rep. Coleman E. Kelley of Dorchester that a hearing be held on April 7 on his petition for a reduction in the fares charged by the pleasure steamboats operated between Boston and Nantasket Beach. The petition declares that the fares are exorbitant and are more than enough to give the company a reasonable profit.

Mr. Kelley made a similar attempt last year to have the fares reduced, but the department refused to order a cut. He asserts that the operating costs have been lowered this year and that the company is in a position to reduce its rates.



General View of Edinburgh, Showing the Castle, National Gallery and Princes Street. A Controversy Is at Present Being Waged as to Whether This Famous Highway Shall Be Vandalized by Poles and Overhead Electric Wires

Scottish Capital Is Promised  
Quick and Efficient Transport

Question Is Being Raised as to How the Celebrated  
Princes Street Is to Be Treated

EDINBURGH (Special)—The Corporation of Edinburgh has earnestly taken up the question of street passenger traffic. In 1919 the Tramway System was taken over by the Town Council. The cable method which obtained with the old company is being superseded by electricity. Workmen are busy installing fixtures to support the live wire.

Quick and efficient transport has long been a need of the capital of Scotland. The builder in his desire to go ahead was discouraged through lack of better traveling facilities. For the same reason works and branch businesses failed to become established.

The citizens are looking forward to the day in which breakdowns, which were common with the old company but, which have been much less frequent under R. Stuart Picher, the corporation tramways manager, will be a thing of the past.

The important question arises, however, What is to be done in Princes Street? Is "the finest street in Europe" to be vandalized by central poles and overhead wires? Is a conduit system to be installed for that seven-eighths of a mile, or is speed, efficiency, alert and up-to-date travel to be denied the people that the city's beauty may be preserved? Thus the famous old capital with its romance and beauty is divided into two camps. "Amenity" is on the banner of the

one, while "Convenience and Speed" is the slogan of the other.

To the satisfaction of the business section of the community the Town Council has on two occasions voted overwhelmingly in favor of the overhead system. Many influential citizens, however, consider that to adopt this system would tend to disfigure the famous street. These, along with the Cockburn Association—formed some years ago to preserve as many old buildings and local landmarks as possible and to foster an interest in the traditions, history and beauty of Edinburgh—have wielded the argument for amenity with such effect that the Ministry of Transport has intimated that an inquiry will be held into the entire matter.

At the annual meeting of the association, Lord Salverson, Lady Frances Balfour, and Dr. Foxley Norris, dean of York (200 miles away) were representative speakers. The latter spoke of Edinburgh's unique contribution to the world's beauty, saying that "Edinburgh did not belong to Edinburgh but to the world."

Another contribution of considerable interest recently was added to the discussion by the lecture on engineering for Edinburgh University. Prof. Hudson Beare, when acting as chairman of a lecture by Stuart Picher on "Electric Traction as Applied to the City of Edinburgh," expressed the opinion that no electric system could obliterate the beauty of Edinburgh.

NEW DRAFT APPROVED  
OF ALLEN PROPOSALS

A new draft of the recommendations made to the Legislature by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, will be reported to the House according to a vote taken yesterday by the legislative committee on Judiciary. This draft will cover such of the proposals as the committee favors and a sub-committee will prepare a measure including these points.

Among the Attorney-General's recommendations were those that he be permitted to call special sessions of the grand jury; that assistant district attorneys be forbidden to not-prosecute cases; that all not-prosecuted cases have the reasons in writing on file with the papers; that superior court justices be permitted to sit in the superior court; and that district court justices be authorized to hold sessions of the superior criminal court.

**GIFTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**  
WORCESTER, Mass., March 28 (Special)—Among the public institutions to benefit under the will of Benjamin Tabor Hammond of this city, filed in Probate Court yesterday, are the Memorial Library of Peterham, and the Worcester Free Public Library, which were \$2000 each. Various other institutions receive \$500 each. The Worcester Art Museum receives an oil painting.

**RADIO FOR STATE PRISON**  
CONCORD, N. H., March 28—A radio equipment ordered by the State, was installed at the State Prison yesterday, in order that the inmates may enjoy radio concerts and lectures.

Several members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange plan to attend the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in San Francisco, Cal., from May 31 to June 3. A party, including these members and their wives, and also delegates from other real estate boards of New England, will leave Boston about May 19.

On their way to the coast they will visit the Grand Canyon and several western cities, including San Diego and Los Angeles, whence they will motor up through Southern California to San Francisco in time for the convention. The return trip is to be made by way of Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., thence up through the Canadian Rockies, Banff and Lake Louise, through Minneapolis and St. Paul. The party expects to return to Boston about June 15.

**THE BALSAMS CHANGES HANDS**  
DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—Considered by tourists the most beautiful estate in the White Mountains, The Balsams will shortly pass into the control of J. J. Lannin, at one time owner of the Boston American League baseball team. The Balsams is a hotel estate accommodating 4000 guests in the hostelry of four stories. It was built by J. Warren Hale and Henry S. Hale of Philadelphia at a cost of \$3,000,000. The property includes 4500 acres of land, numerous cottages, a golf course, chain of lakes, natural park and a garage with room for 100 automobiles.

**BACK BAY VIADUCT MAY AID TRAFFIC**  
Planning Board Favors Project  
Over Railroad Area

That the building of a large viaduct over the tracks and car yards of the Boston & Albany railroad in the Back Bay from Huntington Avenue and Essex Street to Boylston Street opposite Gloucester Street, would go far as an aid to solving the traffic problem, as it would provide an extension of Stuart Street, was declared by Councilman James A. Watson at the meeting of the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon.

The improvement proposed by Councilman Watson has the emphatic approval of the City Planning Board. Such a viaduct would add length and practical purpose to the Stuart Street extension plan. With the widening of Elliot Street, it would provide a direct and broad thoroughfare from the South Station to Boylston Street and might serve to conceal some of the unpleasant track area now visible, as has been done in other cities, notably in Edinburgh, Scotland. The Mayor is to inform the council of the actual cost of the project.

DELEGATES TO ATTEND  
REAL ESTATE MEETING

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**Wanamaker's**  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK

Last call for the March Sale of China and Housewares.

It closes on the last day of March.

Meanwhile, there are savings of 10 to 40 per cent. on many things in the regular Wanamaker stock.

No job lots; no maker's leftovers; no questionable qualities—

The good, substantial and worthwhile grades that this store carries year after year.

Buy what you need—but no more.

BACK BAY VIADUCT  
MAY AID TRAFFIC

Planning Board Favors Project  
Over Railroad Area

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Loan orders amounting in all to \$1,235,000 were passed to second reading by the council yesterday at the request of Mayor Curley. Among the orders was one for \$500,000 for the regular annual sewerage extension and repairs. Another was for \$175,000 for rebuilding the Beacon Street bridge.

For repairs and reconstruction work on the Cambridge Street bridge an order for the expenditure of \$180,000 was voted, while \$100,000 was provided by the council for the extension and improvement of the Christopher Lee playground in South Boston.

Mayor Curley's request for a loan order for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the work of continuing the paving

of Boston streets was held up by the Council when Councilman Lane declared that no reply had been received from the Mayor by the Council requesting information detailing the street paving program for this year's operations.

The Council granted Mayor Curley's request that the salary of the Superintendent of Markets be increased from \$3500 to \$4000. The present superintendent, Patrick J. McGourthy, is to be succeeded, it is reported by Patrick J. Graham who was superintendent during Mr. Curley's first administration.

An order providing \$300 as an emergency fund for the soldiers' relief department was passed by the Council at the request of Councilman George F. Gilbody.

The Mayor sent to the Council orders for appropriations for \$50,000 for the Christopher Gibson playground at Fields Corner, \$50,000 for the Eagle Hill reservoir playground, \$75,000 for North End Park, and \$25,000 for the Allston playground.

**STATE TO CELEBRATE ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY**

PROVIDENCE, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—General observance of Rhode Island's independence day by the schools of the State is urged by Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Education, who points out that the anniversary, May 4, commemorates the day in 1776 when the colony became a sovereign state, the first free republic in America.

In emphasizing to school children the importance of the observance of the anniversary Commissioner Ranger says: "We commemorate this historic event in honor of Rhode Island as we celebrate the Declaration of Independence, made by the colonies two months later, in honor of the Republic. Rhode Island Day presents to our view the treasures of civic wealth laid up for us in the long years past by our fathers. It speaks of the blessings of personal liberty, rights of citizenship and constitutional government. It directs to us the sources whence has come this goodly heritage. It bids us to learn the duty and the way of preserving it for ourselves and posterity. Loyalty, faith, courage and good will are always the same, and in the lives of Rhode Island patriots we may learn our own civic duties and the way of patriotic service."

**SILVER SERVICE TO BE RETURNED**  
CONCORD, N. H., March 28—The New Hampshire Historical Society has received through United States Senator Henry W. Keyes word from Secretary Denby that the Navy Department would be glad to return the silver service of the battleship New Hampshire to the State if the ship is scrapped, on receipt of assurances of the responsibility of the society.

**The Washington Observer**  
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AMERICANS who favor a professional diplomatic service rejoice at today's nomination of William Phillips, United States Minister to the Netherlands, as Undersecretary of State. Mr. Phillips fits ideally into the responsible post of Secretary Hughes' right-hand man. A native of Massachusetts, and a Harvard graduate, he served his diplomatic apprenticeship as private secretary to Joseph H. Choate when the famous New York lawyer was Ambassador to Great Britain. In 1908 Mr. Phillips became chief of the Far Eastern division at the State Department and a year later, third assistant Secretary of State. Between the years 1912 and 1914 he was regent of the college and secretary of the corporation of Harvard University. In 1914 also Mr. Phillips was chairman of the National Exposition Commission at San Francisco. From 1917 to 1920 he was assistant Secretary of State and for the past two years he has been American Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The appointment of Leland Harrison of Illinois as assistant Secretary of State is another recognition of "career" men, Mr. Harrison having been associated with the diplomatic service continuously since 1907.

President Harding is being strongly urged from Canada to include a visit to Vancouver, British Columbia, en route to or from Alaska this summer. Its proximity to Seattle, its intimate affiliations with the United States and particularly its connection with Alaskan affairs make Canada's great port and railway terminus on the Pacific particularly desirable of entertaining the President. During Sir Auckland Geddes' present visit to British Columbia, the Ambassador will be asked to bring all possible personal presents to bear upon Mr. Harding to include Vancouver in his Alaskan itinerary. Vancouver's population is about 200,000. It hopes one day to rival Seattle and San Francisco as a Pacific coast metropolis. The Far Eastern services of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company give the port great importance, and as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways Vancouver has long been one of the foremost transportation centers in North America.

Phillip Henry Kerr, David Lloyd George's brilliant war-time and peace-conference private secretary, has arrived in the United States on a private visit. He claims to have left British political life and says he has

come to our shores for rest and recreation. At the moment he is seeking them in the White Mountains. Mr. Kerr, who is an Oxford man and an expert on South African affairs, served at Mr. Lloyd George's elbow all through the troublous days of his war premiership and until a comparatively recent date. Incidentally he edited that remarkable British quarterly, The Round Table, which specializes in strong, unbiased discussion of contemporary domestic and foreign affairs conducted anonymously in its pages by leading men of the day.

If crowded galleries are a criterion of public interest, the American people retain an abiding interest in the fate of the conference treaties now before the Senate. Today's resumption of the fight on the pacts was witnessed by an almost "capacity" audience. It is easy to observe from the press gallery the disillusionment experienced by many a first visitor to the American House of Lords. Most men and women who have never seen the Senate in action before go there with expectations of dignified proceedings worthy of an august deliberative body. The spectacle offered them during the treaty contest is far from inspiring. Scores of sons and daughters of Main Street leave the Capitol with destroyed conceptions of what they supposed the Senate to be.

of Boston streets was held up by the Council when Councilman Lane declared that no reply had been received from the Mayor by the Council requesting information detailing the street paving program for this year's operations.

The Council granted Mayor Curley's request that the salary of the Superintendent of Markets be increased from \$3500 to \$4000. The present superintendent, Patrick J. McGourthy, is to be succeeded, it is reported by Patrick J. Graham who was superintendent during Mr. Curley's first administration.

An order providing \$300 as an emergency fund for the soldiers' relief department was passed by the Council at the request of Councilman George F. Gilbody.

The Mayor sent to the Council orders for appropriations for \$50,000 for the Christopher Gibson playground at Fields Corner, \$50,000 for the Eagle Hill reservoir playground, \$75,000 for North End Park, and \$25,000 for the Allston playground.

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**A New Arrival On Our Fourth Floor Is Decorated American Art Glass**

Lovers of beautiful Glassware will find these pieces delightfully attractive. They are of beautiful Ivory-colored Glass overlaid with black and the best of acid gold decorations.

There are Candy Jars, Fruit Dishes, Bonbon Plates, Candle Sticks, Marmalade Dishes, French Pastry Trays, Compotes, Vases and Flower Bowls—all in clever shapings that add to their attractiveness. Prices range by easy stages from \$4.75 to \$15.00 per piece.

If you are looking for something new, something that is a beautiful work of art and, if seeking a Gift, something that will delight the recipient—do not fail to see this Art Glassware.

Fourth Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY

**Here—The New Holly Batistes.**

Very fine quality, fast color batistes in the new small barred and figured effects, much used for children's and girls' dresses, women's house and afternoon frocks, and the like. A fine, sheer batiste, which launders perfectly and wears most serviceably. 40 inches wide, a yard, 50c.

Baltimore Ave. Floor

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**DINE IN THE Colonial Room**

Myron Brew CAFETERIAS

1115 Walnut St. Kansas City

**SAMUEL MURRAY**

Say it with Flowers

1017 GRAND AVE. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**YOU CAN'T FORGET ABC 123**

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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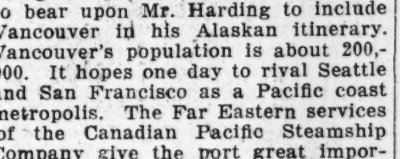
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**The Jones Store Co.**

Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.



## New Ribbons

For Hat Trimmings

We've a large range of Ribbons for hat trimmings. In this lot are 2-tone satin velvets, plaid edge, grosgrain and tinsel effects. All wanted colors and combinations. Prices range from 10c to 30c a yard.

Cire Ribbons, \$1.19 to \$1.98

Two-tone, plain and large polka dot patterns. For hat trimmings and girdle sashes.

89c Hair Bow Ribbon, 49c

Beautiful, heavy quality Satin, Taffeta and Mohair Ribbons, in plaids, checks and plain colors.

Lingerie Sets, 25c to \$1.25

Dainty bits of Ribbon, made into pretty sets for fine lingerie. Single, 2-piece and 3-piece sets in soft colorings—bows, ruffles, etc.

Jones—Main St., First Floor.

**Cape Frocks!**

The cleverest creations in reality a smart frock with cape to match.

The one sketched is of black Canton crepe, trimmed in bias of same material. \$17.50

**Wool Brothery**

1020-22-24-26 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

We are showing a complete and unusually interesting assortment of

**New Spring Apparel**

Including Suits, Coats, Dresses, Blouses, Furs, Sports Wear, Skirts and Lingerie—at the lowest prices consistent with dependable quality.

**Kline's**

1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main KANSAS CITY



# Fostering the Peasant Arts of the Ukraine on the East Side, New York

## Definite Plans Developed for Damming the Colorado River

Sleep, my baby!  
I will sing thee  
A sweet lullaby  
White the moon shines  
On thy cradle  
As silent it floats by.  
Thou shalt learn  
The life of war,  
Baby, by and by!  
Thou'lt spur thy horse on,  
Shoulder thy gun,  
As bravely thou rid'st by.  
When the battle  
Thou shalt enter  
Will thou think of me?  
Then sleep, my own,  
And I will sing thee  
Wondrous lullabies.

IN East Side, New York, as in remote Ukraine, peasant mothers sing this simple song to their babies. To those interested in the often vivid and imaginative needlework art of the women of southern Russia—embroideries now having a vogue in the United States—this child-like song, with its visualization of everyday objects, is typical of Ukrainian peasant art in general and accounts for its color and charm. That this peasant art is being transplanted and nurtured in America is due to the effort of a little group who understand what that much-abused catch-word, "Americanization," can mean in its best sense.

At 217 East Sixth Street in New York stands the Ukrainian Settlement building, in the heart of the Ukrainian district, made up, even before the war, of more than 10,000 southern Russians from the Ukraine. With them from the old country they brought the hand-woven linen garments with their colorful embroideries in the primary colors, which until the last few years were speedily and with shame concealed as relics of an unenlightened past that knew not of elevated trains, bathtubs and ready-to-wear clothing. The newcomers were anxious to blossom forth into "real Americans" with vivid cheap silk blouses and extraordinary hats. The Ukrainian girls with their splendid strength and attractive, wide-eyed faces, were eager for nothing more than to forget the "old country," to rush into factory work, with every hint of foreign background concealed if possible in the farthest recesses of old-country chests.

Perhaps it was the Greek Church priest at the settlement, watching the picture with anxious eyes, who began to grope for a solution first. He wanted his people to become Americans just as badly as they did. But he didn't want them to be ashamed of their native land. He wanted Ukrainian art contributed to America, not hidden away and forgotten, and vaguely he felt that even in the great activity of this new on-rushing country, it had its value.

**The Needlework Guild**  
Perhaps Father Pidhorek, still at the Ukrainian Settlement, realized dimly that folk songs and stories and dances and peasant embroideries that reflect everyday life so artlessly must appeal keenly to Americans who have forgotten to think simply. At any rate he took his problems to the People's Institute, and the final result, through such workers as Miss Cora McDowell and Miss Abigail Freeman, was the formation of the Ukrainian Needlework Guild, housed in the Ukrainian Settlement in East Sixth Street, though it is now reaching out to every part of the country.

In brief, under the direction of Miss Freeman, Ukrainian women have been made to realize their own unique contribution to their new country and to feel proud of their art. The guild has established a depot in the settlement to which Ukrainian wives and mothers come to learn to adapt their native art to American garments and household linens, which are sold by the guild. All the work is done by the women in their own homes.

Once or twice a week they come to the settlement for the work, in these prosperous days mostly advance orders from many points. At these times the big rooms on the third floor present quite an unusual and lovely scene. These Ukrainian women bring their small children with them, a crowd of bright-eyed little creatures clinging to their skirts like an animated flower garden. The mothers have an air of mingled pride and content. They have learned to be proud



The Big Rooms Present Quite a Lovely and Unusual Scene

of their country and glad that the old arts they learned at home with the lullabies at their mothers' knees can in this new country earn the little luxuries that the foreign-born soon learn to covet.

**Adaptation to New Uses**  
One of the really significant changes that coming in contact with "the ladies at the settlement" has meant to the Ukrainian women is the change in their own standards that working on their own embroideries has brought about. A few years ago cheap and very gay silk was the coveted blouse. Perhaps they wondered a little at first why there was this strange demand on the part of up-town ladies for the red and black designs on white blouses that they had seen their mothers wear as children. Gradually, as they watched the designers, Miss Doris Rosenthal and Miss Frances Adams, they began to realize the beauty of the work they created so skillfully. Now many a young American girl whose parents were born in the Ukraine, ornaments her own blouses with the lovely designs handed down for generations in her family in the old country.

The peasant embroidery from the Ukraine is almost entirely elaborate cross-stitch, basically very simple. The more elaborate pieces are sometimes combined with hemstitching. The colors are usually very vivid—red, invariably combined with yellow and blue and green, with a touch of black, and have an objective quality that is childlike and charming. Limited by the stitch, they reproduce flowers, birds, horses, dogs, trees, people, in conventionalized designs of beauty and simplicity. The swan, the cock, the duck, strange flowering trees beautifully balanced, all figure. There is one elaborate design that probably told an old tale to the original designer: It represents a crowned lady on either side of an elaborately flower-

ing tree, with borders above and below of great intricacy. The task of the Needlecraft Guild was to get the women of the neighborhood to bring out their long-despised old linens, to remember the old customs and repeat the old patterns. At first only a few were interested; then more and more the little settlement began to relive the

carving or bead work. Handicrafts were passed on from father to son, mother to daughter. There was the impetus toward artistic expression because their art was also their life. On all holidays of the nation or of the church, what was created was actually used. Men and women alike wore the elaborately embroidered shirt or smock, and the costume of



Elaborate Cross-Stitch Designs in Primary Colors

old days in southern Russia, to hum the old lullabies to the children. Now the guild at the Settlement has found a gold mine of willing workers and the market outside New York for this beautiful handicraft is growing.

"In the Ukraine," explains Miss Freeman, "each village was an entity. It had its own arts. It treasured its own designs. There was specialization to a degree, certain villages being celebrated for their hand weaving, or

the Ukrainian women were especially lovely, with its richly embroidered smock and apron and vivid bodice and petticoat.

"Here in this district Ukrainians have become very proud of their designs and proud of their sale to Americans. These were the old days when these lonely foreigners felt very humble in the face of America. They are more and more beginning to realize that they are contributing their part

The peasant of the Ukraine is a very hard worker. To the United States they have brought splendid physiques and industry; but it has added to their feeling for their adopted land to have an interest taken in the old arts that they feel are their very own."

There are innumerable ways in which Miss Frances Adams is adapting these beautiful old Ukrainian designs to American household life. The daring primary colors are fascinating on smocks and blouses, and it is these that first captivated Americans. But the floral designs and lovely borders, the bird designs with their childlike appeal are being used on hand bags, belts, collar and cuff sets, children's clothing, table linens, nursery sets, curtains, bedspreads, cushion tops and to ornament porch furniture. The designs are suitable for heavy linens, crepes, monks cloth and like heavy fabrics, but can be adapted to the sheerest silks.

The Ukrainian Needlework Guild has finally illustrated what Americans who think have always vaguely felt: our foreign peoples come to America bringing gifts. Too often this humble offering is not recognized, and the discouraged foreign-born see their children snatched away from them to foreign schools and a foreign language, to grow to become ashamed of their parents and their own background. The Needlecraft Guild is illustrating the fact that in the United States latent is a great body of lace makers, embroiderers, tapestry weavers and wood carvers that would mean the growth of a great handicraft industry in America. Making the foreign-born realize their priceless contribution endows them with new self-respect. This is a practical Americanization plan.

and scattered paragraphs throughout the book are written by Mr. Case himself. These are done with a full appreciation of the wealth of material and with a genuine affection for Scull, but they are not written with imagination. The story of his boyhood is mainly a series of cold, dull facts. Instead of being told categorically all about his ancestors, we should like the details of some of those boyhood cruises in his catboat. The chapters written by Mr. Case also have frequent crutches of expression and a weak repetition of the story that he had forgotten that he had mentioned them before. But, after all, it is a pleasant book to read. Nothing written about Guy Hamilton Scull could lack interest. And it is comforting to know that there are still men of romance and adventure such as he.

The Grant Squires prize of the National Geographic Society corresponds to the Pulitzer prize in literature, except that it is awarded for a popular book which, as a condition for the award must be free from every suspicion of nature-faking. This prize was awarded at Washington recently to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in recognition of the unique interest and importance of his book, "The Friendly Arctic," one of the outstanding geographic publications of 1921. In the words of the resolution awarding the prize, it is the narrative of five years' explorations and scientific research by the Canadian Arctic expedition, which was authorized, financed and directed by the Canadian Government. Mr. Stefansson has made an exposition of climatic conditions and pasture resources which shows that Arctic Canada must inevitably be added to the world's area of food production. By the way, the Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic Society was awarded to Mr. Stefansson in 1919.

## Books and Bookmen

THE name of Austin Dobson, than whom none has written with more whimsical charm and comprehension, will always be associated with the eighteenth century. In his "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," small masterpieces of delicate satire and critical analysis, he has shown how completely at home he was in the literary color of an earlier century. Are there anywhere more delightful chapters than those dealing with Dr. Johnson and the Thrales, Horace Walpole and Lamb; while Fanny Burney was certainly fortunate in having so graceful a biographer.

The Austin Dobson Library is shortly to be sold, and all book collectors will regard this as an important event. There will be found nothing of very great rarity, the most interesting being the first volume of Walpole's Strawberry Hill Press, of which we have heard so much from Austin Dobson, Gray's 1757 "Odes" and "The Adventures of David Simple" which appeared in 1744, written by Fielding's sister, Sarah. There are many of Gray's books, among them the first edition of "The Beggar's Opera," while Steel and Goldsmith are also represented.

The Elizabethan ideal of a well-rounded man is a far cry from this age of specialization. Fortunately, however, we sometimes find, even now, a man who measures up to that ideal. Like Sir Walter Raleigh, Guy Hamilton Scull (Guy Hamilton Scull, compiled by Henry Jay Case, New York: Duffield & Co.) was a gentleman-adventurer and explorer, as well as a writer of some attainment. Like so many adventurers—heroes in history—he began his career young and

lived his life vigorously. His strong love of adventure and his constant search for new literary materials combined to draw him to unusual scenes and perilous escapades.

While he was at Harvard, he determined to be a writer, and, under the guidance of "Copey," his literary mentor, he published his first stories. After his return from service with Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, he became a reporter and later a war correspondent, always dashing off to scenes of trouble, whether in South Africa, the Balkans, or Nicaragua. His stories were thrillers and, at the same time, excellent examples of literary workmanship. Then there were the adventures for their own sake, like the Mayflower expedition to the Caribbean for hidden treasure, and the trip to Africa to capture wild animals and bring them back alive. He was a man "with whom adventure was a real passion, and a thing to be pursued as diligently as any profession or business in life should be pursued." He must have been a unique figure, off in the desert or the jungle, tacturn yet always cheerful, with his equipment of "a tooth brush stuck in his hat and a banjo done up in a cloth." He was a poet, and a Don Quixote, and he would have made a great pirate, if he had not had a tender heart.

These stories of Guy Scull are, from the nature of the case, rather thrown together. Henry Jay Case has compiled the material from accounts written by men who were with him on his various adventures. Most of these are informal and journalistic in style, and they are vivid in atmosphere. A considerable part of the earliest chapters

## Engineering Feat Will Reclaim 244,000 Square Miles of Land in Mexico and Seven Southwestern States

By ALBERT B. FALL, United States Secretary of the Interior

FROM the inception of the Reclamation Service, its engineers have never lost sight of the potential value of the Colorado River, the American Nile. The investigatory work of this great drainage basin, carried on in connection with a dozen or more projects, four of which have been constructed, and more recent studies, encouraged by direct Congressional appropriations, and contributions of states and organizations, have made available much material of value, upon which definite plans have been formulated for a comprehensive development of this great water supply for power and irrigation.

Unlike other works for irrigation and power development, which are local only in their use, the Colorado River project comprehends the entire drainage area embracing more than 244,000 square miles, included in seven western states and Mexico. In its entirety, the plans cannot be worked out during a generation, and will involve the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. The engineering problems are numerous and complicated, owing to the varied interests of seven states, and a foreign country; and could never be successfully solved by any other agency than that of the federal government.

### To Safeguard Property

Studies for a number of years have centered largely about the lower reaches of the Colorado, where irrigation has made such strides during the last decade, as to emphasize the need for early construction, in order to safeguard the property of many thousands of citizens now threatened by alternate flood and drought.

The perils which for a season menaced the Imperial Valley, through the ravages of this river, have not been forgotten. We must not forget that a similar condition may return. We are similarly aware that the increasing demands, due to the astonishing spread of irrigation already have exhausted the normal flow, and that further progress is impossible without storage. The paramount needs are twofold: Flood control and water for irrigation.

Far-sighted engineers long ago predicted just such conditions as obtain today, and have been preparing for them by assembling data, making borings for dam sites and mapping large areas of land now vacant and valueless, but of enormous value when irrigated.

I have before me the report of the service on these studies, together with estimates and recommendations. A perusal of these plans will, I am sure, create a feeling of pride in the breast of the American public, akin to that which awakened when our engineers launched forth on the Panama Canal.

The engineers of the service propose the development of the Colorado River project by units, the first of which is the construction of the Boulder Cañon Dam.

**Boulder Cañon Dam**  
If constructed as planned, this dam would dwarf in height any other dam on earth. At an estimated cost of \$45,000,000, it would be 630 feet high,

and its storage capacity would exceed 21,000,000 acre feet; or, more than enough to cover the land surface of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island a foot in depth. At an additional cost of \$10,000,000 the capacity could be increased nearly one-third—making the dam 731 feet above bed rock. These figures include preliminary work and the completion of the dam to serve for storage purposes; and ready for but not including cost for power plants.

The calculations of the engineers indicate a possible development of 600,000 to 700,000 H. P., the leasing of which to numerous cities, towns, mining camps, etc., will bear the entire cost of the dam. Relieving the land of this heavy burden of cost greatly simplifies the irrigation problem, which is reduced to the construction of less important and costly structures, making the per-acre charge extremely reasonable. Such lands total in area 2,020,000 acres, of which about 90 per cent is in the United States, and 40 per cent in Mexico. The ownership of the area in the United States is as follows:

Private, 690,000 acres; public, 227,400 acres; Indian, 145,600 acres; State, 22,000 acres; railroad, 47,200 acres.

### The Great Canal

The most important construction work contemplated in connection with these irrigation plans will be for the Imperial district, and the extension thereto, including 270,000 acres in East and West Mesas, Dos Palmas tract, and the Coachella Valley.

For these lands, it is proposed to divert water at Laguna Dam, already constructed, into an all-American canal—the estimated cost of the work being \$29,793,000. The area to be served is roughly estimated at 815,000 acres. The distribution system in the United States, including pumps, will cost \$15,111,000. For power installation along the canal, and for Yuma, an additional expenditure of \$3,307,000 will be required. The cost of water-right and power for the 166,900 acres of unwatered public lands will be about \$92.30 an acre.

Combining cost of Boulder Dam and the irrigation and pumping system in the valley, would require a total investment of nearly \$100,000,000.

### Returns in Land Value

A reasonable estimate of increase in value of 270,000 acres of desert lands after irrigation is \$300 an acre. Therefore, the increment to land values in the Imperial Valley extension districts alone would be \$54,000,000. It is extremely reasonable to assume that with abundant water guaranteed through storage and delivery in an all-American canal, the lands at present irrigated in the Imperial Valley would be worth not less than \$50 an acre above today's prices; or, an increase of \$25,750,000, as a result of this sum.

In these two items alone we have an increase of values of \$80,750,000 produced by a reimbursable investment of about one-half of that sum.

The public lands, when irrigated will afford farms of 40 acres each for more than 4100 ex-servicemen. On the basis of Yuma Valley crop reports, these farms will return annual crops in value totaling \$12,517,000.

## Sir Arthur Balfour, As a Commoner Knight Companion

London, March 14  
From Monitor Bureau

THE announcement that King George had created "Mr." Arthur Balfour a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter came as a great surprise to many friends on both sides of the Atlantic, who would have preferred to see the elder statesman remain simply "Mr." as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain had done. There was the greater reason for the preference because "Mr." Balfour had refused the honor of a peerage on four separate occasions.

He is now Sir Arthur Balfour, K. G., holder of one of the highest honors King George can bestow, and entitled to take precedence of Privy Counsellors.

The Order of the Garter was established by King Edward III about 1348; and great worth has always been the qualification for its possession. The commonly accepted story is that it was Edward's Queen who dropped her garter, which was picked up by the King and placed round his own knee, with the words, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," which have since become the motto of the order. The Garter itself, worn below the left knee, is of dark blue velvet edged with gold, the motto is in golden letters, and the buckle and pendant made of chased gold. Women holders of the Garter, such as Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, wear the Garter on the left arm.

The order is limited to 25 Knight Companions, with the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, other members of the royal family, extra knights and foreign rulers. Queen Elizabeth made a practice of investing her "commoner" subjects with the Garter, but many of them already had a previous title some kind. Sir Robert Walpole, who was known as "Sir Blue-String," received the order in 1726, and was mightily proud of it; and it was conferred on Sir Edward Grey 10 years ago. But for the precedent of making an untitled commoner like Mr. Balfour into a Knight of the Garter, one has to go back to the case of General Monk, who became Sir George Monk, K. G., in the year of King Charles' restoration. It will take some time for his fellow countrymen to drop the familiar "A. J. B." and speak of him as "Sir Arthur."

At the present time both Lord

Lascelles and Sir Arthur Balfour are awaiting admission into the order. The ceremonial, which is one of the most gorgeous in the world, takes place in the Garter Room of Windsor Castle. Once admitted, each is entitled to a stall in St. George's Chapel, over which he is set up, to be retained throughout his life, his sword, helmet, crest, banner, and a plate containing his arms and titles.

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## ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Sufro Comedy Acted for First Time  
in America at the Copley Theater

## "The Choice"

Copley Theater—"The Choice," a play in four acts by Alfred Sufro. First time in America. The cast:

A Boy Scout.....Phyllis Cleveland  
Robert Delman.....Clifford Turner  
Mrs. Cordway.....Norah Balfour  
Timothy Cordway.....E. E. Clive  
Rt. Hon. John Ingleby Cordways

Lady Clarissa Carleton, Catherine Willard, Lord Sandhills, Percy Foster, Lady Jemima Ballardale, Rosalind Ivan, Footman, Walter Kingsford, Ann Knapp, Katherine Standing, Maid, Rosaline King.

Granted the credibility of a rather preposterous situation, "The Choice" proves a well-constructed, dramatic entertainment. Here, in the shape of the Rt. Hon. John Ingleby Cordways, is our old stage acquaintance, the Man of Iron, "hard as nails," who "always has his way," but who inevitably has a substratum of idealism, perceptible to few, on which to build his magnificent works. When he decides that he will marry Lady Clarissa, who flitted on part-colored wings over the war-torn world while he was winning the struggle (industrially), she of course can only accept his edict.

By way of providing a dilemma, Lady Clarissa promises to see that Cordways relinquishes a discharged foreman whose fiancée bespeaks her good offices. Then Lady Clarissa, with sweet reasonableness, explains to Cordways that although it is true she has not consulted him, nevertheless, since they are engaged and are thus, in a sense, one, therefore, when she gives her word for him, he has, in a sense, given his word, too. From which it follows, as the night the day, that he must carry out the promise, or she will never of him.

Had Cordways been anything but a man of iron, he might have been impelled by a sense of the ridiculous to escape this ancient and honorable dilemma of the theater by a judicious use of the ordinary way of a man with a maid. But then, had he been anything but a man of iron, he probably never would have convinced himself of the theory, no less extraordinary than Lady Clarissa's logic, that by refusing to yield in the matter of the foreman he was by way of saving his beloved country from some menace or other no less serious than the German Empire.

And then, if you please, having proved true to his mettle and thereby lost the lady of his Jovian choice, who, with engaging promptness finds that she has always loved his secretary, anyhow, and having faced down a missile-throwing meeting of striking workmen and won them and the discharged foreman himself over to his point of view regarding the discharge, though by what argument it does not appear—then the Man of Iron finds it possible to promise the delinquent foreman another position.

Miss Willard was airily and epigrammatically charming as the engaged butterfly, and invested that character in the more serious scenes with a youthful dignity worthy of a more disturbing dilemma. Mr. Pape gave a sympathetic portrayal of Cordways, remaining always in the part and conveying at the end a real sense of loneliness. Mr. Clive as the hero-worshipping elder brother of the great man, added another distinctive portrait to his seemingly endless gallery. Mr. Turner rose to his opportunity in one of the most considerate parts he has undertaken, that of the young lover who eventually walks off with the unstable lady. Mr. Foster renewed the impression of his excellence in depicting the peer who "wanted to do war work but couldn't get up before noon." Miss Ivan's comic nobility was an amusing caricature. To her were intrusted a large portion of the sparkling lines of the comedy, and her delivery of them enhanced their value. The audience took especial delight in her injunction to Lord Sandhills, inarticulately gesticulating, not to "stand there like Big Ben about to strike." Miss Balfour's interpretation of Mrs. Cordways was somewhat mystifying. Doubtless the mother of the great man had some reason not to be forever joyous, but why need she invest even her pride in her remarkable son with such an air of resignation?

The musical program deserves commendation. Even though only violin and "chorale" are available, it is gratifying to hear music of Debussy, McDowell and Grieg instead of the usual stuff of the theater orchestra.

## At the Majestic

Charles King and Lila Rhodes in their stage comedy and dance skit, "Toot Your Horn" did much to atone for an otherwise routine program at the Shubert Majestic Theater last evening. Both of these stars of the musical comedy know how to dance and wear their clothes and Miss Rhodes looked especially charming as she danced before a background of shimmering rainbow colored curtains. Undoubtedly to serve as a foil for his clever impersonation of song birds, Frank W. Safford surrounded himself with a company of players and dog and staged a three-act dream fantasy called "Rip Van Winkle." It failed to greatly impress the audience. Mr. Safford's unusual gift is good enough to get over unaided. Bobbie Higgins in a musical farce, "Oh Chetney" is in the manner of Ernest Truex and created considerable mirth in the hackneyed role of the "chick newtied." He was ably assisted by Betty Flores. Others contributing to the program were George Hanley with an excellent tenor voice and a pleasing presence in sentimental ballads; Russ Leddy & Co. in "Sergeant Louder," a burlesque scene laid in a camp of the Civil War period; Al and Harry Klein, comedians; Arthur Barrett in conventional equilibrium feats; Sergius and Jeanette in a dance and singing act and Paul Le Van and Miller, tumblers.

Mark Klaw, Inc. will produce Dunsany's "The End of the Bridge" in the United States.

## "The End of the Bridge"

St. James Theater—"The End of the Bridge," a modern drama in four acts, by Florence Lincoln. The cast:

John Garretts.....Frank Charlton  
Felix Mariott.....Mark Kent  
Peter.....Marion Goad  
John Manning.....Ann Mason  
Ludwig Strauss.....Ralph Remley  
Mary Stanley.....Viola Rosch  
Bartlett.....Harold R. Chase

There is much in the week's play at the St. James that is neither cheering or inspiring. The piece is interesting of not as a story for a situation largely according to the point of view of the individual listener. The players themselves, given the lines as they are written for them, have not much above the merest commonplaces to offer, and one is inclined to feel that in less clever hands than those which essayed the principal roles last night the story would be uninteresting, if not depressing. The wonder after seeing the theme enacted, is as to just why it was written, just what the main fact is that it is sought to impress, is there a lesson?

But of course not every play is written to impress a lesson or to point a moral. Perhaps "The End of the Bridge" was written to provide good parts for three or four clever actors who carry the chief speaking parts. Perhaps, after all, that is the province and purpose of every play. And yet the patrons of the theater would by preference shun a series of chapters of cleverly simulated human misfortunes, mistakes and sorrows. The world has had enough of these things all too cleverly enacted, and it prefers laughs which are not forced and happiness which is spontaneous.

The story of the play revolves about four persons to whom the joys of life seem never to have been very real. Miss Mason nearly dispersed the clouds, but the conditions imposed were almost too much even for her. One can imagine no one doing more in the part than she does. More than once she showed unusual charm as well as skill and cleverness. Little Miss Goad, as Peter, of course did her part well and with ease. She has come to be somewhat of a veteran in the role.

Mr. Charlton, always serious, excelled all his previous records as the austere and unbending John Garret. Holding a "key" position, he appeared to make less spontaneous and less flexible the work assigned to him. He gave one the impression of doctors that small-town children seem to have of policemen and sextons. Mr. Kent absolutely refuses to be somber or depressed, and he did much, by injecting his own personality, to ease otherwise awkward and stilted. A little additional sunshine in the atmosphere would make the piece vastly more acceptable.

## B. F. Keith's

An original and interesting vaudeville bill is presented at B. F. Keith's Theater this week. Bessie Barriscale, screen favorite, appears in a clever sketch called "Plucking Peaches." It is a Protean playlet skillfully performed. Miss Barriscale proved uncommonly versatile, as she appeared as a girl of ante-bellum days, a telephone girl, a Mexican lady and a girl of the hour. She was well assisted by Howard Hickman, author of the sketch. Danny Duggan and his partner Anna Pierce pleased the audience with their graceful ballroom dancing. They were ably assisted by Bert Lowe's Society Orchestra. George Jessel, a comedian, merrily entertained the crowd. Other agreeable acts were Walter and Emily Walters, ventriloquists; Norwood and Hall, in a new line of dry humor; Jay Velle and company, musical comedy; Dotson, clever eccentric dancer and Willie Hale and Brother, amusing jugglers.

## A Picture of South Georgia

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—It is not often that we have an opportunity of seeing pictures painted under the unique conditions of the Far South. Visitors to the Grosvenor Galleries in London may now see an interesting picture of South Georgia, "The Gate of the Antarctic." The picture was painted at Grytøken Whaling Station, in November, 1914, by George Marston, one of the members of Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition of that year. Apart from its artistic and topographical value, the painting has an adventurous history. It was carried on the Endurance (which is shown in the background of the picture) through her long drift in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea, and was that removed from the wreck several days after the Endurance had been crushed by the ice, and abandoned in October, 1915. The picture was preserved through the further six months drift in the ice, during the week in open boats, and through four and a half months during which the explorers lay marooned on Elephant Island, waiting for the relief which Ernest Shackleton brought eventually in August, 1916.

## Restoring the Parthenon

There was a time when Greece allowed some of her most sacred treasures of antiquity to be removed to other lands, as any visitor to the British Museum may testify. For some years now she has rigidly refused to permit even the least of these to be taken away, and the intense interest which was more evident in archaeologists from without is now eagerly shared by her own people. The project to restore the Parthenon has aroused alarm among lovers of Greece who perhaps forget that the Acropolis has been restored, in some measure, without offense. The Greek authorities are determined to move very carefully in the matter. The present intention is only to restore to their places certain columns which lie nearly as they fell and are almost perfect, but not to attempt any kind of reconstruction.



Setting of "The Lost Silk Hat," as Lord Dunsany's Satirical Trifle Was Staged at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, London

## Musical News and Reviews

## Adolph Bolm's "Ballet Intime"

Shubert Theater—Adolph Bolm's Ballet Intime, with orchestra directed by Carlos Salzedo, afternoon of March 27, auspices of the Society of American Friends of Musicians in France; performance in aid of the Rebuilding of the Municipal Music School in Rheims.

Adolph Bolm, who has long been a leader among dramatic dancers appearing in America, gave an uncommonly satisfying exhibition of his abilities yesterday afternoon. His art emphasizes that ideal that is seldom attained—the blending of miming and the dance in a perfected form of individual expression, ranging from what may be called the classic vein of his graceful rendering of the Chopin Mazurka, op. 7, No. 1, through the tragic intensity of his miming of Albeniz' "Sequidilla" to the grotesque humors of his impersonation of Krazy Kat in John Alden Carpenter's "Jazz pantomime."

Mr. Bolm's style has taken on the final quality of seeming improvisation, and that is a rare element indeed in an art so dependent upon accuracy of tempo and rhythm as the dance. His leaps and piroettes vary with the ebb and flow of the mental spring behind them. Never is there a sense of the one-two-three-four time-beating element in his work. Always he seems the expression of the momentary mood, yet the whole has a firmness of form that can result only from the guidance of a clear design.

His work is in the highest sense dramatic because it is not only expressive of a sensitive, volatile, vigorous temperament, but also is responsive to his partners on the scene and to the audible appreciation of the audience. Yesterday afternoon in his mazurka, in his Armenian peasant dance, in his Spanish miming episode, and in the Carpenter musical joke he was easy to see him ride high and ever higher upon the waves of marvelous delight that came to him across the footlights.

His assistants were always interesting and often brilliant, both when appearing alone and with him. Miss Ruth Page, after giving a performance slightly cold in its meticulousness in a Chopin nocturne, proved that she had expressive ability in the curious conceit, "The Chick," mimed and danced to Moussorgsky's music, and in her "Grand Valse Brillant" (Chopin) came near to proving the star of the afternoon.

Miss Stella Block's Javanese dances to native folk music exemplified well a style that has seldom been caught by an accidental. There is a cumulative dramatic element in her work that removes it from any hint of monotony. Her final warrior dance was like a series of sculptural episodes in a hero's career made mobile. Like Miss Page, Miss Block attained to that fine element of unconsciousness that distinguishes the dancing of Mr. Bolm. Miss Enid Brunova in "The White Peacock" to music by Charles T. Griffes, mimed and posed graphically.

The chief interest of Mr. Carpenter's "Jazz pantomime," apart from the astonishing felicitous expressiveness achieved by Mr. Bolm, was in the music itself, though it was difficult to give due appreciation to the queer beauty of the accompaniment while watching the strange doings of the animated cartoons on the stage. The overture, however, having the audience's undivided attention, won marked appreciation for the perfection of form with which the composer has worked out the preludings of his burlesque tragedy.

Mr. Salzedo conducted a well-rehearsed orchestra throughout the afternoon with a rare feeling for good chord work, accuracy of rhythm and variety of pace. The conductor's feeling for perfection of continuity was remarkable. He was long applauded for his harp solo, his own "Variations on an Old Style Theme." A large and distinguished audience gave every sign of delighting in the whole matinee.

## Frieda Hempel's "Jenny Lind"

## Concert in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—Frieda Hempel's Jenny Lind concert was well received tonight at the Academy of Music. In this connection it is pertinent to recall that Jenny Lind, in 1850 sang twice in Philadelphia, at Musical Fund Hall, when the sum of \$625 was paid for the first choice of seats. She subscribed \$400 to the funds of this ancient and honorable society, still in existence, and was enrolled an honorary member.

Of course it was daring of Madame Hempel to challenge comparison with the "Swedish Nightingale," in her costume, her choice of songs, and the caption of the program as that of "Mademoiselle Jenny Lind." But the performance was purely delightful. In the last few decades Bellini's "Norma" has been so completely outmoded that the audience did not know when "Casta Diva" ended, and applauded much too soon. A poor performance of the opera was given a year ago by a third-rate company. Madame Hempel revived the celebrated aria astonishingly.

In Schubert's "The Trout" and Schumann's "The Nut Tree" the scientific buoyancy of the execution was in a marked degree enhanced by Conrad van Bos's left-handedness at the piano. The audience blessed him for announcing clearly from the platform the names of the encores. One of these that was particularly liked was the new work of a gifted young Philadelphia girl—"Robin, Little Robin," by Frances McCollin, whose songs have recently taken prizes in Chicago and in Cleveland as well as locally.

By request, the "Blue Danube" was interpolated: Madame Hempel by this time has made the telling lyric version unforgettably her own. Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song" had the direct appeal of elemental simplicity. Let the ultra-sophisticated, who abet the "progressives" in their hue and cry against Queen Victoria's music-teachers, produce for our delectation a lovelier song. It seemed to touch all hearts this evening.

Madame Hempel's father was an earnest and delighted auditor. He modestly refused a seat near the stage and very few were aware of his presence. In Tetrazzini's book that is the spring blossom of a Philadelphia publishing house, that mistress of coloratura artifice says that she scans the horizon in vain for a successor to herself. It seemed to many tonight that it would not be necessary to look farther than Madame Hempel. Technically it would be difficult to pick a flaw in her singing, and repeatedly she stirred such feeling as mere callousness with no heart behind them never have commanded. Seldom has a soprano striven so ardently to edify and gratify an audience; rarely has any been so successful.

## The Louvre Receives Many Accessions

PARIS, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Extraordinary activity is being shown by the directors of the Louvre, the great Paris gallery which contains the rich collection of the arts of all the ages. It is many years since so many canvases have been added and the list of some of the more remarkable acquisitions amply demonstrates the fact that the Louvre

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## is not regarded as a museum which has finished growing.

In the series of paintings of the Middle Ages has been placed a splendid specimen of the French primitive school, painted about 1400. It depicts scenes in the life of the Madonna and in the infancy of Christ. There is a Pieta dating from the end of the fourteenth century and a miniature attributed to Jean Fouquet. Count Nicolas Potocki left by will a work of the highest order—the portrait of the brother of Rembrandt executed by the great Dutch painter about 1650.

The society known as Les Amis du Louvre is responsible for the acquisition of an important canvas of Nicolas Poussin. It is entitled Les Funerailles de Phocion. It is recorded that it was this tableau that Fénélon made the subject of one of his famous dialogues.

Passing from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century, the Louvre has obtained an admirable portrait by Duplessis of Mme. Lenoir. A little later in date came a David—a portrait of Alexandre Lenoir, the son of the Mme. Lenoir previously mentioned, and the founder of a museum during the Revolution.

There is an interesting pencil portrait by Charles Cochon. But the chief addition is perhaps the immense "Mort de Sardanapale" by Delacroix, first exhibited in the Salon of 1827 when it provoked a tempest of criticism.

There are further some sketches by Delacroix and a design by Ingres which subsequently served for the composition "L'Apothéose d'Homère." Mr. Joseph Reinach left two portraits of George Sand by Delacroix and a portrait of Berlioz by Courbet. There is "L'Homme à l'Armure" by Corot. There is a Gammetta by Léon Bonnat, a pastel of Musset by Charles Landelle, designs by Rops, a Rousseau, a Prud'hon, a Diaz, a Henri Regnault, and indeed a large number of other works which are considered to be of special interest and importance.

## "Everyman Brotherhood"

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—What the "Old Vic" is to South London, the Everyman Theater is to a great extent to North London and Hampstead in particular. Norman McDermott, the lessee, has not as yet been rewarded with very much success. Instead, however, of losing his heart as well as his money, he is working vigorously to put the enterprise on a sound financial basis. With this object in view, he has just established the "Everyman Brotherhood," securing the cooperation of a considerable number of literary and artistic people who look upon the theater as something more than a mere place of amusement. The membership of the "brotherhood" includes, among others, Monsieur Jacques Copeau, director of the well-known Theater du Vieux Colombiers at Paris. This is probably the most famous purely literary establishment of its kind in Europe; and its policy is to give, with simple mounting and scenery, performances of the classic dramas all the year round.

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## Exhibition of Early American Ship Models and Needlework

NEW YORK, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Carey collection of early American and English furniture, pewter, glass and needlework is being exhibited at the Anderson Galleries, Park Avenue, during the week of March 26. In this collection there is also an exceptionally interesting number of prints, paintings and models of ships commemorative of the early American navy and clipper ship era.

In the needlework section is a rare American sampler of the eighteenth century, of ivory linen. It is enriched with a coat of arms, two facing stags, birds, a brick house and blossoming flowers. The sampler is 15 inches long and 16 wide. A beautiful French sampler of the eighteenth century, also worked on ivory linen, shows a fully manned ship, jardintiers of flowers and other symbols. It is dated 1704 and is 27 inches wide.

The needlework table covers include an early American example of fine gros point, on a rich crimson ground, displaying geometric motives in blues, tans and greens. An embroidered coverlet, hailing from Virginia, shows curiously worked fine tufted motives on ivory ground; displaying sprays of wild roses amid quaint leaf scrollings. The whole is bordered with a lattice fringe.

A number of unique pitchers are shown made of the well known Liverpool ware, bearing interesting prints of marine and political subjects, mostly in color. One of these, of graceful pear shape design, shows a double wreathed bust of Washington under which the initials "G. W." are printed in black. Round the bust is a printed eulogy: "A man without reproach." Beautiful samples of early American cabinet work are also on view, showing clearly the excellence of the craftsmen of that period. Particularly interesting is an extremely rare hanging lamp. This is in the form of an eight-spoked wheel with an iron rim. This rim supports eight glass hanging bowls for oil and wicks, and pressed to resemble pineapples. In color, these "pineapples" are sapphire, amber and amethyst in groups of three. It is almost impossible, it is stated, to find these hanging lamps complete. This one and three others in the collection were obtained from an old Moravian church at Doylestown, Pa.

The collection of prints of ships is impressive as it includes representations of such famous vessels as the steamship President, at one time the largest in the world on the New York-Liverpool route. A striking print of the rescue of the crew and passengers of the ship Winchester of Boston, by Captain Fitch of the steam packet Washington, is unique and beautifully colored.

Whaling boats are shown in action, particularly in a colored lithograph by Prang & Meyer of Boston, called "The North Pole." This is a scarce print which graphically depicts the dangers and privations endured by a whaling crew in the early days of New England whaling. In a picture called "At the North Pole" by Brester, an American frigate is shown battling her way through a rough sea surrounded by huge icebergs, and another print by way of contrast, depicts the U. S. S. Constitution and Rariton lying peacefully at anchor in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Among the collection of historical ship models is one representing an English ship of the line of the eighteenth century. This model, it is stated, was carved out of bone by an American prisoner of war in Dartmouth prison, England, in 1780. The workmanship of this model is in many ways similar to the style used by French ship carvers of the same period, and, it is supposed, the

maker of this model was instructed and guided in his work by a French fellow prisoner. The French navy had at that time many men in its crews who were skillful in wood carving and its branches, a craft which was in its zenith during the eighteenth century. The workmanship of this ship does not show the hand of the professional carver but the rigging, which is complete in every detail, is bold and vigorous in execution. Several generations of New England's seafaring families have handed this heirloom down from father to son and it came into this collection several years ago.

## Art Notes

A loan exhibition of the works of Thomas Sully is to be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at the academy, Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, April 9-May 10.

The Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts announced its twelfth annual exhibition, which will be held in the Annex of the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn., from April 17 to April 30, 1922, inclusive.

The Concord (Massachusetts) Art Association announces its sixth annual exhibition May 14 to May 29. The reception and private view for members of the association and exhibitors will be held on Saturday evening, May 13. This year, an honorable mention with certificate will be awarded in painting, sculpture, drawing and etching. All work must be sent to Messrs. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street, Boston, on or before Saturday, May 6. Exhibits eligible are original works in oil, miniature on ivory, etching, pencil and charcoal, not before exhibited in Concord. Busts, statuettes and figurines in bronze will be included.

"Meeting in the Forest," a painting by Arthur B. Davies, has been purchased by the art museum of Montclair, N. J.

Brooklyn is to follow Philadelphia in a memorial exhibition of the work of Benjamin West, which will include many items shown in Philadelphia and additions of prime importance which have been loaned from private collections in Brooklyn and vicinity. The exhibition opens in the Brooklyn Institute Museum March 28, and continues through April. Another exhibition by the museum for the same period will present the work of Abbott H. Thayer and Gerald H. Thayer, in illustration of the protective coloration of animals. A third concurrent exhibition will be devoted to textiles, embroideries and costumes, mainly peasant work from central and southeastern Europe and the Balkan countries.

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## KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN BOYS DESCRIBE HOME CONDITIONS

Work of Aiding Southern Highlands' Inhabitants Called  
Not Only Great Opportunity but Grave Necessity

Several hundred persons last night listened to talks on the mountaineers of Kentucky by three boys from the Cumberland as well as others interested in educational work there, at the Portia Law School, 45-Mt. Vernon Street.

Prof. Helen R. Bradlee, Boston lawyer and teacher, in this law school devoted entirely to the training of women for the profession, presided and introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Alice Spencer Geddes Lloyd, founder and head of the Caney Creek Community Center, an organization which is working through the public schools and county boards of education in the Kentucky mountains to promote education and intelligent leadership among the mountaineers, spoke on the necessity, as well as the opportunity, of helping these people.

"No stock found in the United States today is of purer Anglo-Saxon descent than the 5,000,000 inhabitants of our Southern Highlands," Mrs. Lloyd said. "Living in conditions from 100 to 200 years behind the times and speaking the language of our forefathers, these mountain folk hardly realize that they are a part of the United States, most of them thinking that their mountain fastness is an island separated by water from 'America.' Though they have fallen low in the scale of civilization, considering most of our absolute necessities needless luxuries, they respond very quickly to modern surroundings, and can be made the best of citizens."

**Education and Leadership**

"But while we are spending large sums of money in caring for our foreign-born—quite justly—in this country, we are neglecting to a criminal extent these native sons and daughters. Only through education and trained leadership can they be brought up to the twentieth century."

"Not only is this a great opportunity for the country, but a grave necessity," said Elliot Harlow Robinson, author of two books dealing with life in the Kentucky mountains, who lived for a time at Caney Creek Center while studying life among the mountaineers. "These mountains hold a vast wealth in coal and oil and other minerals, as well as timber, and with the gradual encroachment of industrialism and the influx of a foreign population, tainted to a certain extent with radicalism, a grave danger faces these primitive Americans. They must either be made good citizens or may become dangerous anarchists. When they are reminded that much of their valuable land, capable of producing millions of dollars worth of coal and minerals, has been purchased from them for as little as a dollar an acre, they are ripe for radicalism. Some land they even sold for as little as 25 cents an acre—but this has been upset as not a price."

While training a certain number of leaders in a boarding school, afterward sending them out into the little creek settlements to teach in the schools, the Caney Creek Center, it was explained, is more in the nature of a public utility, standing for better schools, better roads, and better living conditions among the mountaineers. Not to do the work for them,

but to show them how to do it for themselves, is the object of the Center and its founder.

**Abraham Lincoln the Type**

"You probably do not know what it means to go through life with dirty hands and faces, but to be physically clean is one of the things we have to teach the people down in Kentucky," said Corbett Franklin, one of the four mountain boys whom Mrs. Lloyd has brought with her to New England on her tour to educate the public to the needs of Kentucky. "It is a fact that you cannot do the big things until you have done the little things, and it is



Cadets on the Massachusetts Nautical Training School Ship, Receiving Their Diplomas at the Graduation Exercises Held Aboard Vessel

part of our citizenship club to learn to be physically clean.

"We try also to be mentally clean, to think only good thoughts. One of our expressions down here is, 'As a man thinketh, so is he.' We know that if a man thinks dirty thoughts he will be a dirty man. We study about the great men who have come from the Kentucky mountains. We tell the boys and girls about Abraham Lincoln—what a great man he was, and how he was born down there in just the same kind of a log cabin that they are living in.

"Also, we expect every boy and girl to be mentally awake. We ask ourselves, 'Would Lincoln do this if he were here?' We try to tell the truth as George Washington did when he cut down the cherry tree. We tell the truth because we realize that that was what made those men what they were."

Of the other two boys who spoke, Dan Martin's subject was "Purpose Road" and Russell Hall's "The Second Mile."

## MR. LODGE TO TALK ON PACT SESSIONS

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will address the women's department of the Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation on "The Conference on Limitation of Armaments" Tuesday, April 4, at 3 p. m. at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. No discussion following the address is expected.

The address will be one of six this year before the department, which has for its chief interest the women workers and is carrying on a campaign of industrial education throughout the Commonwealth. Improvement of industrial standards is sought, in this campaign, through improving the conditions under which the workers "live, work and play," and there is avoidance of political, religious and legislative alliances. Members of the department believe that Senator Lodge will say something particularly interesting to women, at this meeting, regarding his views on the "Six P" program—peace through reduction of armaments, prohibition, protection of women in industry, physical education through federal aid, protection of the home, as by the Fess home economics bill, and public school education as by the Towner-Sterling bill.

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Becoming Picture Hat made in Chelsea trimmed with ribbon roses.

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## DIPLOMAS GIVEN ON SCHOOL SHIP

Twenty Massachusetts Young  
Men Are Graduated

Twenty Massachusetts young men, trained in nautical and engineering work on steamships, are today making preparations for signing up on Shipping Board and Merchant Marine vessels as quartermasters and assistant engineers, having received their diplomas yesterday from the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket. These men, after serving from one to two years, will be advanced to officers berths in the deck and engine room, having already spent two weeks in intensive study on the Nantucket.

The men graduating from the school were H. W. Moore of West Somerville, W. E. Geddes of Attleboro, A. O. Brady of Rockland, E. D. Murray of Everett, A. A. Beaumont of Dorchester, E. F. Johnson of Gloucester, G. M. Walker of Lowell, W. C. Mahoney of

## RADIO NEWS SERVICE IN COLLEGES NEARER

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, and Vermont Join Bureau—New Station at Harvard

Establishment of an intercollegiate radio news service among the colleges of the east, notably Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown and the University of Vermont, is one step nearer, by completion of the new Harvard radio station and the definite entry of the colleges mentioned into this unique news bureau. Harvard radio enthusiasts have just completed the work of installing their new continuous wave transmitter at Westmorly Court, and messages have been sent and received from distant points. Like progress is reported from the other colleges in the association.

"The idea appeals to the Harvard

connected with the college physics department, as are the stations at Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale. However, physics professors at Harvard have shown keen interest in the new venture and it is believed that in another year the radio stations in every larger eastern college will be identified with the physics departments.

Activities in promoting the new radio service at Harvard centers around the Wireless Club, which has a membership of 20. Membership is restricted to include only those who are vitally interested in the work and who have time to devote to the serious side of study and research. The officers of the club are: Honorary president, Prof. G. W. Pierce; manager, K. B. Rowell; chief operator, A. M. Hughes; secretary-treasurer, G. M. Wells.

## FIRST SEINER OF SEASON SAILS

News reached the South Boston fish pier today that the schooner Constellation, Capt. Ambrose Fleet, had sailed from Gloucester for the southern mackerel seining grounds, the first seiner of the fleet to leave this season. The first netter also sailed, the Alice & Wilson, Capt. Colin Dorey. Other vessels are fitting out and will sail shortly.

Last year the first vessel sailed on March 30, when three boats got away at about the same time, the schooners Catherine Burke, Mary E. Harty, and the steamship Helena.

This season the fleet will be smaller than in recent seasons, according to present indications.

## BETTER LIGHTING SERVICE PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—A new service station to be built at an approximate cost of \$500,000 is one of the projects under consideration by the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company to improve its service here. In a variety of other ways the company is working to meet increased demands on the service and to prevent a repetition of an interruption in service which recently deprived streets, households, theaters and factories of light for several hours.

Arthur B. Lisle, general manager, announced that the company is ready to start the erection of four buildings in one group in the Elmwood section, which will house offices and equipment and provide a new station to relieve others of the company. By the segregation of cables in slate lined ducts at its South Street station the company has provided against "surges," which by short-circuits, ignited gas and burned out nine cables recently.

**DATLIGHT SAVING ADOPTED**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 27 (Special)—The Manufacturers Association of this city has agreed to observe the daylight saving schedule in operation in Massachusetts and New York City from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September. Notices to this effect will be posted in the various plants throughout the city.



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Service is complete—it means the doing of everything we should do to insure your comfort and satisfaction.

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## "Just Neglected" to Become Citizen

Worcester Man Waited 44  
Years After His Majority

WORCESTER, Mass., March 27 (Special)—"Why did you wait so long before applying for citizenship?" Judge Phillip J. O'Connell, asked William Lilley of this city, who came to this country in 1867, at the age of 10, when he appeared yesterday at Superior Court for naturalization.

"I just neglected, that's all," said Mr. Lilley, who was admitted to citizenship.

## HARBOR PROJECT REJECTED

PROVIDENCE, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—The rejection by United States engineers of the proposition to dredge a harbor anchorage here for ocean-going ships is due, the city is informed, to its failure to cooperate with the federal Government in appropriating funds for the work. This attitude was disclosed to Mayor Joseph H. Gainer by Maj.-Gen. Beach, chief of engineers, whose disapproval of the appropriation has caused its exclusion from the army bill before Congress. Means of meeting the federal engineers' requirement is being discussed by the city officials.

## W. E. JOHNSON TO VISIT BOSTON

Prohibition Worker Now Lec-  
turing in South

William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, noted advocate of universal prohibition, will speak in Boston on May 21 under the auspices of the World League Against Alcoholism, it has just been announced by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Johnson has recently returned from India, which he visited last after an extensive trip over practically every country of Europe.

Mr. Johnson is now lecturing in the south. He will come north next month to speak in various New England cities.

The World League against Alcoholism is an international organization with which the Anti-Saloon League in this country is affiliated. Mr. Johnson has been serving in the interest of a "dry" world under the banner of the World League. Either in May or June he expects to go to Australia and New Zealand in the interest of the prohibition movement.

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U. S. Patent, January 18, 1921	1365697
U. S. Patent, July 19, 1921	1384838
U. S. Patent, January 3, 1922	60149
U. S. Patent, February 7, 1922	1405520

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Although brilliant colors seem to have first place for Spring, our Women's Dress Shop is splendidly equipped with the darker shades, too. One particularly good model for the woman is a canton crepe, printed in foulard effects with collar of plaited georgette, three-quarter flowing sleeves and touches of Oriental color in the girdle.

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## SUPPORT DENIED SIX SWIG PETITIONS

Senate Gets Adverse Reports on  
Proposals to Change Bank-  
ing Laws

Adverse reports were received in the Senate yesterday on six petitions filed by Simon Swig, vice-president of the closed Tremont Trust Company, and Louis Swig, counsel for the bank. In the House the Committee on Banks and Banking reported favorably on three recommendations of the Bank Commissioner providing that trust companies must begin business within six months of receiving a certificate of incorporation, that interdepartmental transfer of assets be under the supervision of the Bank Commissioner, and that the trust companies make weekly statements of their daily reserves.

The Swig petitions sought to provide that the rate of dividend to stockholders of trust companies should not exceed the rate of interest to depositors; that the investment of funds of institutions for savings, or trust companies having savings departments, in the capital stock of trust companies having savings departments be prohibited; and that institutions for savings, or trust companies having savings departments, having any funds invested in railroad or street railway bonds or securities on or after Jan. 1, 1922, shall be considered to be doing business in an unsound manner.

Amendment of the banking laws to provide that the commissioner of banks be required to secure permission of the Supreme Court before taking over a bank was asked in another petition. It was also sought to establish that banks in the possession of the commissioner of banks might petition the Supreme Court for permission to reopen or liquidate their affairs; and that depositors shall be allowed to inspect the books and papers of banks in the possession of the commissioner.

The Senate passed to be engrossed a resolve providing that Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, investigate the feasibility of licensing persons engaged in the repair of motor vehicles. On motion of Senator Walter McLane the adverse on the bill relative to the valuation of life insurance policies was reconsidered and postponed until Thursday.

The House received and sent to the Committee on Rules the orders of Representative Sawyer of Ware for information from the Commission on the Necessaries of Life on the cost of living in January, 1921 and 1922, and for an investigation of the relative textile conditions in the southern states. Representative Silbert's order for a resolution recognizing Palestine as the homeland of the Jewish people was similarly disposed of.

A favorable report was received from the Committee on Election Laws on a bill to require all registered voters to vote unless there are certain disqualifications which must be set forth in a sworn statement. Voters who do not send in such statements or who do not vote will have their names sent to the chief of police or constable.

On the motion of Representative Hinkley of Barnstable the adverse vote on the bill to put ages on voting lists was reconsidered. After debate the House again defeated the bill by a large majority as last week. Amended to require proof of disability, the bill for preference to disabled former soldiers in civil service was passed to be engrossed.

## 'WET' OFFENDERS LOSE CAR LICENSES

Permits Revoked by Registrar  
for Intoxication

Constantly pursuing his campaign against men who operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has revoked or suspended several motor licenses.

He has revoked the license of Peter Anderson of 678 Common Street, Walpole, for violation of the law in this regard, after the offender was convicted and fined \$50 by the court. Frederick G. Horan of 28 Mt. Ida Road, Dorchester, found guilty of driving while intoxicated, was sentenced in the Boston municipal court and appealed. The Registrar has revoked the license.

Similar action was taken in the case of George W. Bearce of 38 Shepard street, Brockton, who was found guilty, fined \$100 and sentenced to one month in the House of Correction and appealed. Ernest S. Warmell of Mill street, Ayer, was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction and appealed the sentence. Mr. Goodwin has revoked the license, however, and also that of Ernest L. Kinnard of 602 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

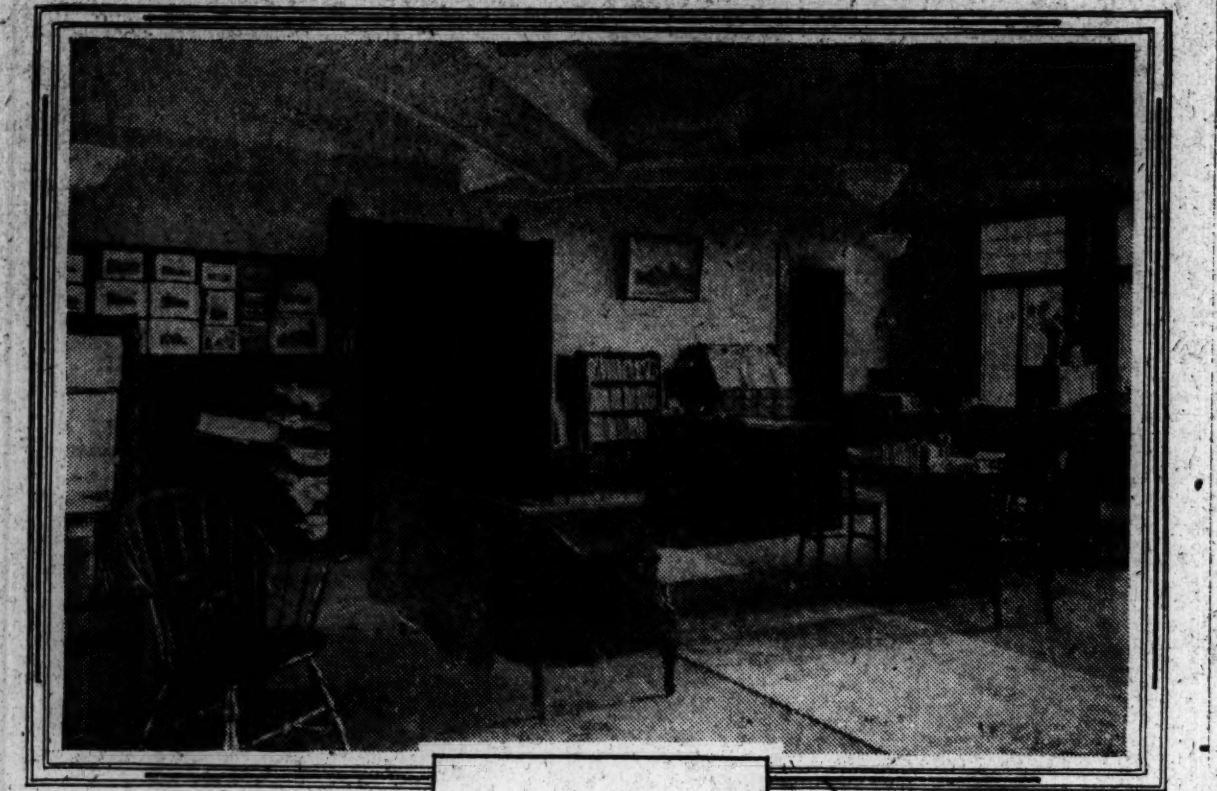
Although there is still a variance among judges in the amount of fine and length of imprisonment in cases of conviction for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, it is noted that there is a distinct tendency to impose heavier sentences.

## TOWN TO REGULATE USE OF BILLBOARDS

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., March 28.—With the passage last night in the annual town meeting of an article authorizing the adoption of a by-law regulating the use of billboards and signs in Great Barrington, it is believed, is the first town in Massachusetts to take action on this subject. The article was adopted only after a long discussion in a meeting which was the largest in the town's history.

Under the provisions of the by-law which was adopted the selectmen will be empowered to prevent the erection of any billboards in those places where they are considered to be objectionable. They will also decide upon the size and location of all signs which are erected in the future.

## Town of Amherst Has Endowed Library



AMHERST, Mass., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Amherst Library Association, with half a century of great usefulness to its credit, has ceased to function as a reference library. Its work will be continued by the splendidly endowed Jones Library, which is now the town public library of Amherst. The old Library Association, which was founded in 1872 by a small group led by Dr. Hamilton J. Cate, has turned over its books to the new library and is expected to follow the precedent of the old Amherst Academy in making available its trust funds for the more efficient administration of the institution which replaces it.

In 43 years the old association, housed in a few crowded rooms in the town hall, circulated more than 1,000,000 volumes among the homes of Amherst readers. This, too, when it was able to employ only a part-time librarian and keep open but two or three afternoons and as many evenings a week.

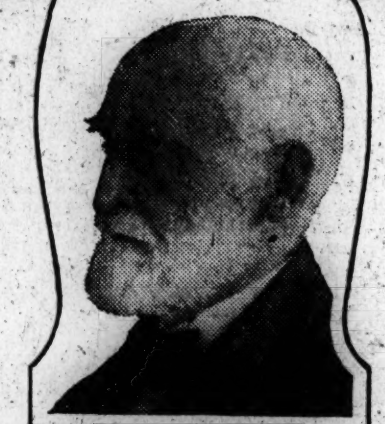
The successor to the Amherst Library Association is the Jones Library, Inc., endowed by the legacy of Samuel Minot Jones, an Amherst boy whose fortune was made in the west but whose love of books dates back to his youth in this little college town. The Jones Library in its few months of operation has become the community house of Amherst. It is already a successful experiment but still a most interesting experiment in developing activities and community interest about the public library as the natural home of worthy organizations and educational programs of the town.

Many Fine Editions  
Into the Jones Library is being put the finest things that the librarians can find. The library of Mr. Jones, with fine editions of Fielding, Laurence Sterne, Defoe, Kingsley, Holmes, and many authors now rare in home libraries, is the most recent treasure to be installed in the beautifully furnished rooms of the library suite. Already a corner of the study has been dedicated to Amherst authors. There the student finds the geological works of Prof. Benjamin Emerson, which made the rocks of the Connecticut Valley famous, alongside the kindly David Grayson tales of Ray Stannard Baker, the "Liberal College," by President McKeljohn of Amherst College, and "The Farmer and the New Day," by President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College across the town. Here Gungun, Tyler, Eugene Field, Noah Webster, Fletcher, Silas Wright, Burgess, Todd, Colby and all the host of scholars and literateurs who are among the sons of Amherst and her colleges greet the browsing reader from two stacked book cases filling the cozy corner of the room that is reserved for the smaller group meetings.

Dr. Charles S. Walker, veteran journalist and teacher, has presented his volumes of 20 years' correspondence from Amherst, to the library, where they are guarded in the safe of the librarian's office. These books of newspaper clippings, representing Dr. Walker's weekly news letters to a Springfield paper, constitute a constructive history of two decades of Amherst life. Dr. Walker has completed the manuscript of a biography of Samuel Minot Jones which the Jones Library is now preparing for publication as rapidly as the manifold tasks involved in equipping and managing so intricate an institution as the library they are building permit. Together with the work of Amherst authors and of her diligent and friendly correspondent, the Jones Library is eagerly seeking out and preserving all available letters and mementos of the earlier authors of the town.

A letter from Noah Webster to his publishers, asking how much was due him on an edition, is one of the treasured documents of the librarian's safe, which also contains a charming letter from Eugene Field to a Chicago editor explaining that he will produce an urgently requested manuscript as soon as possible, but that being then just moved to a new house and having his ink on one part of the house and his pen in another, and his babies in all parts of the house, he is not moved to relinquish expression. The same file contains a letter of 1787 date, listing the names of insurgents in Shay's Rebellion, from whom a certain Colonel Dwight had taken away arms and munitions. An ancient steel engraving of Lord George Amherst, for whom the town was named, is another precious relic of the librarian's vault.

The Children's Room  
The most interesting department of the Jones Library, however, is its children's room. This was the first department opened and met the immediate endorsement of the children of the town. Attractive decorations assist the various collections of books for children of all ages in attracting



Reading Room of Jones Library and  
Dr. Charles S. Walker, One of Its  
Benefactors

and holding the little people to the delights of their juvenile library. There is a librarian just for this department to render the same service to the smaller readers that the general desk offers to users of the library proper. It is the province of this department to entertain, but through well-chosen entertainments also to educate the youngsters, the Jones Library declares. So the books for the children are the most carefully chosen of any in the library, and most tactfully arranged to greet the hasty, roaming eye.

In the use of children's books, too, the library has undertaken to exert an educative influence. They don't do that one unkept incorrigible was washed before being permitted to handle the beautiful illustrated story books. The "Brownies" and the "Goops" are permitted to tell the story of the right and wrong way to use books, and they tell it most effectively from gay colored posters on the reading room walls:

Brownies wash their hands quite clean.  
A dirty book they've never seen.  
Brownies do not show their greed  
By eating candy while they read.  
Brownies do not mark their books.  
For this they know would spoil their books.  
Brownies put their books away.  
They find them on the shelf next day.

But the Goops are not so nice and so are held up as horrible examples.  
"Are you a Goop?" asks a conspicuous poster that sometimes reaches the Brownies.

The Goops they wet their fingers  
To turn the leaves of books,  
And then they crease the corners  
down.  
And think that no one looks.  
They print the marks of dirty hands.  
Of lollypops and gum.  
On picture book and fairy book  
As often as they come.  
—Caroline M. Hewins.

The children almost unanimously prefer the Brownies to the Goops, the library assistants say, and act accordingly. But if there were neither books, "Brownies" nor "Goops," the children of Amherst would still be the strongest supporters of the Jones Library, for they flock to the weekly story hour in crowds that fill the assembly room, and they listen with bated breath while one or another of the gifted faculty ladies of the town tells endless fairy tales for an hour at a time.

## MAINE CONFERENCES MAY DECIDE TO MERGE

BANGOR, Me., March 28.—At a meeting here last night of the joint commission appointed six months ago to inquire into the desirability and expediency of uniting the Maine and East Maine conferences of the Methodist Episcopal churches, reports were made on the three questions involved, in substance as follows:

1. That there are no legal difficulties in the way of merging the funds of the two conferences that cannot be met by an enabling act of the Legislature.

2. That the cost of travel of those attending a united conference would not be appreciably greater than under the present division of the State into two conferences.

3. That mergers in other states like that proposed in Maine have proved satisfactory in every way.

These findings will be laid before the Maine and East Maine conferences at their next annual meetings, in April, where their adoption will require a majority vote. The prospect is decidedly favorable to the effecting of the merger.

## COURT APPOINTS MR. HILL MASTER

Will Hear Case of \$250,000  
Liquor Seizure

Judge James M. Morton Jr. of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Arthur D. Hill, former corporation counsel for the City of Boston, to act as master in hearing the case of Cornelius Keefe of 109A Dartmouth Street, proprietor of the Hotel Keefe, on Columbus Avenue, who is held on the charge of illegally having in his possession \$250,000 worth of liquor. When the case was brought before William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner, on Feb. 10 and 11, the warrant on which the goods were seized was declared invalid and the goods were ordered returned by Commissioner Hayes.

James P. Roberts, federal prohibition director, speaking before the court on Feb. 11, said: "After watching these proceedings most carefully, I wish to say that they are the biggest farce and travesty of justice I have ever witnessed." The testimony of Howard Madison, a paid government informer, was excluded from the grounds that he had previously been convicted of a crime and had made false oath in answering a question regarding conviction of previous crime. This left the testimony of Clarence W. Clarke, federal prohibition agent, as the only testimony for the government to base its case on.

The contention was made that Agent Clarke before the issuance of the warrant had no knowledge that the door through which the clerk went when going after liquor and through which he came back, led to the cellar where the liquor was subsequently found. Therefore, Commissioner Hayes ruled that the warrant had been illegally issued.

A second charge was brought against Mr. Keefe on March 21 when federal agents seized 621 cases of 12 bottles each of a so-called medicine, which the Government claimed was an intoxicating liquor. This was valued at \$15,600 and was taken from premises at 374 Massachusetts Avenue controlled by Mr. Keefe.

## THREE ACCORDED TITLE OF DEAN

Boston University Honors Drs.  
Weyse, Wilde and Athearn

By vote of the Board of Trustees of Boston University, the academic title of dean is to be accorded from now on to the director of the Graduate School, the director of the School of Education and the director of the School of Religious Education and Social Service. It was announced yesterday from the office of Dr. Lemuel H. Murrin, president of Boston University.

Dr. A. W. Weyse, who has thus received the title of dean of the Graduate School, has for several years directed the affairs of the Graduate School as chairman of the executive committee. He is professor of biology in the College of Liberal Arts.

Dr. A. H. Wilde, who has been director of the School of Education, and who becomes dean of the School of Education, in a department enrolling over 1100 students, taught 19 years in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and for three years served as president of the University of Arizona. He received his Ph.D. degree from Boston University in 1918.

Dr. W. S. Athearn, who now becomes dean of the School of Religious Education, for the past four years has been chairman of the Committee on Education for the International Sunday School Association. Since this association and the United Council of Church Educational Boards of the Protestant Churches of America have recently united, Dr. Athearn has been chairman of the committee on education for this union. He will therefore head the entire educational program for the Protestant Sunday schools of America.

## CHURCH CONFERENCE OPENS

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 28.—The eighty-second session of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened here today by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, of Boston. There were about 170 clergymen and laymen in attendance. Conference examinations, a reception by the Epworth League to the general secretary, the Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, and the league's anniversary observance were events of the day and evening. The conference will continue until April 3.

## LAWYER CHARGES 'RENDERING TRUST'

Seventeen Companies Violating  
Sherman Act, He Says

Charges that 17 rendering companies in and about Boston constitute a "trust" and have acted in violation of the Sherman Act were made by Charles D. Driscoll, a lawyer, yesterday, at a hearing before a master of a contempt session of the Superior Court asking that the Boston Rendering Company of Saugus be adjudged in contempt for alleged violation of a temporary injunction granted by the court within a fortnight. The plaintiff company in asking an injunction alleged that the Boston Rendering Company interfered with a contract between the plaintiff and Henry Neilson of Bowdoin Street, Dorchester. Mr. Neilson has a meat store and according to the plaintiff agreed to turn his suit, bone and trimmings over to Morse & Co. at a fair market price.

Subsequently, in violation of the contract, it is alleged, the Boston Rendering Company bought trimmings, suit and bone from Mr. Neilson. Mr. Driscoll alleges that his company paid Mr. Neilson, as a "fair market price," 1 cent per pound more than Morse & Co., and that the higher price being paid for tallow made this contract profitable. He stated that they were working under an agreement together and were fixing prices. He cited cases where he alleged gratuities of \$50 in one case and a new chopping block in another had been given to meat-store proprietors when they signed contracts with some of the rendering companies. The fact that Neilson had not agreed with Morse & Co. that their price was a fair market price for his commodity had resulted in 12 barrels of these goods accumulating in Mr. Neilson's cellar, said Driscoll, and none of the alleged members of the combine would take it.

John Jackson Walsh was named as master to hear the facts in the petition for contempt and will make his report to Judge Qua before the merits of the original case are heard.

## DRY LAW HELPS NEW HAMPSHIRE

Figures of Police Departments  
Show Beneficial Results

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 25 (Special Correspondence)—Prohibition is working wonders in New Hampshire, according to M. J. Healy, Chief of Police, who gives figures that are accepted readily as conclusive proof. Drunkenness in 1921 decreased 50 per cent from that of 1916 and even more when it is taken into consideration that in 1916 the only persons arrested for drunkenness were those who figured in disturbing the peace. Now, according to the chief, every person bearing any suspicion of drunkenness is taken to the police station and before municipal court the following morning.

The actual number of drunks brought before court in 1916 totaled 3897; in 1921, 1777; the total savings bank deposits on June 30, 1916, was \$36,924,502.27; on June 30, 1921, \$48,988,697.35.

According to John T. O'Dowd, sheriff of Hillsborough County, the total number of men confined at the county jail in 1921 for criminal offenses was 88; in 1916 it was 177.

The report of the Concord police court for 1921 gives 130 arrests for drunkenness, an average of 11 per month. In 1906 there were 478 arrests for drunkenness, an average of 40 per month. The police records of Dover show 130 arrests for drunkenness in that little city in 1921. The record for 1908 was 614 arrests for drunkenness.

Under a local option license law, the city of Franklin reported "arrests for drunkenness"—380 in 1915, 284 in 1916, and 418 in 1917. Under Prohibition the record stands: 10 in 1919, and six in 1920.

## CINCINNATI MAY USE ELECTRICITY FOR GAS

CINCINNATI, O., March 25 (Special Correspondence)—Plans to substitute electricity for gas in all Cincinnati's street lighting, making it one of the best illuminated cities in the country, are under consideration here. The project was drafted by William O. Klein, city superintendent of streets. It is being fought by a gas lighting company and some opposition has arisen on the ground of expense.

What is regarded as the principal feature of the new plans is the substitution of 5000 250-candle power nitrogen filled electric lamps for 4028 gas lamps in the principal suburbs. The new lamps would be on an artistic type of ornamental standard, spaced 130 feet apart. A "white way zone" is specified for the central or business portion of the city, taking in all the streets in an area of about one square mile.

## ONION PRICES DUE FOR SLUMP SOON

Domestic onions were selling at wholesale yesterday at \$12 for 100-pound bags, the highest price quoted for several years. Normally between \$3 and \$4 is considered a good price. The arrival therefore today of the British steamer Croxteth Hall from Alexandria, Egypt with 4993 bags of Egyptian onions is likely to effect prices during the next few days.

Half of the onions will be unloaded at Boston and the remainder will be taken to New York. The crop of Texas onions has not yet reached Boston yet. Other attempts are being made by this port with additional shipments of Egyptian onions. Also aboard the Croxteth Hall was 12,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, 131 bales of skins and 152 bales of wool and miscellaneous merchandise.

## ATHLETICS OVER-EMPHASIZED, FRENCH LECTURER BELIEVES

Professor Morize Also Questions America's Faith in the  
Results of School Examinations

Admiration of much that is characteristically American in the system of education in the United States coupled with what were called "imprudent confessions" of doubts as to the value of other points in the American educational system, found expression in the sixth lecture in the Radcliffe College Endowment Course, given yesterday by Professor André Morize of Harvard to a large and responsive audience in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the subject being "A French Teacher's Impressions of American Education."

Professor Morize began his talk with a plea to his audience to remember that he was not speaking in criticism, but only in the hope of being helpful in a field where he finds much to admire. That the audience understood his attitude was shown by the applause that greeted the lecture. When a French teacher tries to express his impressions of American education his mind is unavoidably prejudiced by three facts in the French educational system," Professor Morize confessed, "the first fact being that in France all education is centralized, unified; the second being that in France the idea of classical culture is inseparable from education; the third being that the career of the French student is arranged so that he gets two or three years more in the secondary schools than is given to the American boy, which gives the French boy rather more maturity when he enters college."

"What does the French visitor see through his eyes, what is perhaps colored by these prejudices? Much to admire with enthusiasm, and some things to regret."

### Excellent Equipment

Among the points to be admired, Professor Morize numbered the wonderful material equipment and organization of American schools, and he contrasted the perfect gymnasiums, libraries and laboratories of the United States with the poor little two-roomed buildings where investigators like Pasteur and Madame Curie did their work.

Another admirable American achievement is the special schools: schools of applied science, of stage decoration, of business administration and others of a kind only recently appearing in France and even now only in a few places like Lyons or Bordeaux.

There is one more point that surprises the Frenchman, and that is something perfectly wonderful and beautiful, namely, the attempt to form true citizens in the American schools. Things are going on here now every day whose significance is perhaps dimmed to you because you are so used to them, the hours when in your innermost hearts masters and pupils gathered to speak, sing, pray together, always saluting together the flag of their country, celebrating together the traditions and the great heroes of their national life, these are splendid hours, the benefit of which seems to me deep and far-reaching."

Another way in which good citizenship is promoted, according to Professor Morize, is in student government associations, work on school papers and in clubs, all of which tends to "stimulate initiative, responsibility and the spirit of enterprise."

### Too Much Faith in Marks

The physical training connected with school and college work was commended, though Professor Morize admitted that a French professor is somewhat shocked at what he considered the over-emphasis of athletics in this country.

An entirely new and admirable point in the educational system of America from the French point of view is the endeavor to make the children happy in school. "It can be seen in the clear light of your classrooms," he said, "which falls on flowers, pictures, pretty furniture. It is in your songs, your plays. Here the question of the happiness of the child is not only asked, it is solved."

"The Frenchman, accustomed to a system of laissez-faire, is much impressed with the American genius for organization and efficiency, but he cannot escape the feeling that the machine itself sometimes assumes too great importance, and that something of the automatic and of the mechanical enters into the whole of education in this country. System, efficiency, are words at the same time admirable and dangerous—admirable because they signify organization of human activity for the greatest output; dangerous because they risk arousing among some a blind faith in that which is in reality nothing but an external sign."

It seems to the French visitor, furthermore, that there is a somewhat excessive faith in marks and grades, averages and standards. The pupil seems infinitely more preoccupied with the mark obtained than with the real value of his work. As far as I can judge, in all your schools written work is marked rather than corrected."

In this connection Professor Morize contributed a leaf from his experience as a teacher in Harvard University, where he said the students seemed to lose interest in the corrected papers after they had seen their marks, showing that they were in the habit of regarding the examination more as a memory-test than as a test of quality of thinking and of real understanding.

"In France, we have been accustomed to answering as students and to giving, as professors, questions in which pure memory played only a secondary role, and in which personal intelligence, insight, skill in discussion, composition and exposition were the essential factors of success."

### Critical of Athletics

Another place where the American educator seems to the French visitor to exaggerate is in his enthusiasm for anything "new" or "progressive." "Certainly I do not desire for you," said Professor Morize, "the rigidity of the French organization, where a dozen years are necessary to intro-

duce the most harmless novelty; but sometimes I wonder whether we seek in this country to derive from the good old traditional methods, tested by time and by results, all possible profit before launching upon new adventure."

In the great question of athletics Professor Morize said, that while he wished the French student had more knowledge of sportsmanship, "that splendid word, which cannot be translated into French," he considered that the American schools and colleges go much too far in the direction of athletics.

"The American boy may claim," said Professor Morize, "that he spends only two hours a day at athletics, but the fact remains that after those two hours he is ready for nothing but dinner and a sleepy evening. Athletics have a dignity in our American colleges which study does not enjoy. To this same tendency to overdo play he traced the effort of American educators to make games out of school work."

"Play and work are two entirely different things, and that work can be taught through play is an illusion. The Frenchman cannot imagine a system that tries to prevent the child from feeling that he is subjected to any sort of discipline. It is an old French conviction that in life the best lesson, in order to command later on, is to learn to obey first of all. It is the teacher's privilege, he added, to make the child enjoy obedience to right morals."

Professor Morize assured his audience in closing that in his opinion an educational system which turns out types as interesting as those which a foreigner finds in America must be essentially good.

## ARGENTINE CONSUL IN BOSTON SOUGHT

Mayor Curley Says Business Justifies Move

Prospects of trade between Boston and the Argentine Republic have increased to such an extent that Mayor Curley has written to the Argentine ambassador at Washington asking to have a consul for the republic appointed in Boston. The Mayor said today that Boston was one of the few great seaports having such a consul and he believed the commercial importance and dignity of the city required such representation by the Argentine Republic.

Dr. Bernard J. Alter of the Manufacturers' Export Company, Ltd., which has headquarters at 131 State Street and was recently established to increase trade between Boston and the Argentine Republic, will sail from New York for Buenos Aires next Thursday, carrying with him a large number of samples on which sales will be sought. John Gray, manager of the company, who will sail later, says he is certain that a good trade will be built up, under the best conditions. The company has received a number of contracts from manufacturers in New England to act as their sales agents in Buenos Aires.

It is considered unfortunate by Mayor Curley that shipments at present cannot be made direct from Boston to Buenos Aires, but must be sent to New York, where the necessary consular papers are obtained. This condition will be changed as soon as shipments from the city are large enough to induce the calling of vessels for the trade at Boston.

## REGISTRATION PLACES SOUGHT

Interest in Voting in Providence  
Lags Because of Long Walk

PROVIDENCE, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—A legislative corrective for the so-called apathy of qualified citizens toward registration as voters would be supplied, according to the originator of a measure now in the General Assembly, if his bill were adopted. For eight years, James H. Kiernan, a member of the Assembly has attempted to get the Legislature to require the board of canvassers of the city of Providence, to go to the ward rooms and voting places to meet prospective new voters instead of remaining in an office at City Hall. Mr. Kiernan's bill has always been introduced as a minority measure. Now Benjamin Cianciarulo, another Assemblyman, has undertaken to interest the majority side of the lower house by the introduction of a Republican bill, having the same purpose as that of Mr. Kiernan's Democratic bill.

"Thousands of persons do not get on the voting lists," says Mr. Kiernan, "because they have not the opportunity to get to the office of the board of canvassers in those hours which the board fixes. In every other city and town in the State the registrations are conducted in places convenient to the prospective voters."

"This so-called apathy is not so pronounced in these cities and towns. The typical housewife, for instance, seldom thinks that she can get her work done, get ready and go down town to register. If she does and she finds a line in waiting she is inclined to turn back. If there were evening hours for her to register at the ward room around the corner it would not be so much of a task to her and it would be a mighty big convenience to workmen, too. The apathy for being made a voter is mythical. Some times you would think registration officials do not want the women to vote or they would not be so indifferent to their needs."



NEW ENGLANDERS  
TO WATCH RATES

Boston Chamber of Commerce to Oppose Changes Sought by South

Proposals by southern railroad lines to increase freight rates between New England and southern territory and at the same time to reduce rates to southern ports from western points will be strongly contested by New England shippers and the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be held in May in a southern city not yet decided upon.

The transportation bureau of the chamber, headed by William H. Chandler, will take a leading part in hearings at which many of the large commercial organizations of this territory will be represented. Mr. Chandler will have the assistance of the following members of the transportation committee: Stanley King, chairman; James D. Casey, William J. Cunningham, Charles H. Jones, Homer Loring, George S. Lovejoy, Frank J. Ludwig, Edgar J. Rich and Frank S. Shepard.

The transportation committee has reported to the directors of the chamber that "the relationship of rates is of the greatest importance to New England manufacturers who are more distant from the raw materials and fuel than are the manufacturers of the West."

**Warning in Report**  
"If this effort of the southern lines is successful," continued the report, "it will mean that we shall be deprived of our natural advantages in the way of ocean transportation; the steamship lines will also be deprived of the rate-making power which they have enjoyed, so far as the southeastern traffic is concerned, for over half a century."

"The transportation bureau is co-operating with other commercial organizations and shippers generally in trunk line territory. The New England organizations have responded to the appeal for funds and are working in closest harmony with the transportation bureau. A number of meetings of interested shippers and commercial organizations have been held in New York, and Mr. Chandler has been appointed chairman of the committee in charge of eastern interests."

"The chamber has taken the lead in this matter, and New England shippers and organizations generally are looking to the chamber for the protection of their interests in sea-board territory. Your committee believes this to be of advantage to the chamber, and recommends that the directors authorize the committee to represent the chamber at these hearings and to take an active part in the proceedings with a view to securing as far as it may be possible to do so a rate structure to southern territory that will preserve to New England the advantages of water competition and which will be fair when compared with the all-rail rate structure from the central west."

**The Southern Proposal**  
"The southern lines have proposed a basis for making rates from the west that will have the effect of reducing very materially the rates from Chicago and all other points in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin to southern territory, and at the same time they have proposed some increase in the rates from the east."

"As an example: The present all-rail rate to Montgomery, Ala., first class, from Chicago, is \$2.42½, while from Boston the rate is \$2.26½. The southern lines propose to make the rate from Chicago \$2.10 and to advance the rate from Boston to \$2.33, making a reduction in the case of Chicago of 32½ cents per 100 pounds, and an increase from Boston of 6½ cents."

HUMANE SOCIETY  
ELECTS OFFICERS

Secretary's Report Shows 5000 New Boards of Mercy

"There is every indication that the teaming horse is increasing in number for what are known as short hauls," said Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the annual meeting of the society, this afternoon at 45 Milk Street, Boston. Within a radius of 10 miles the auto trucks cannot compete with the horse. Though the number of horses in Massachusetts is smaller than years ago, the decrease has been largely in the pleasure-driving horse class, for the teaming horse, and peddlers' and fruit dealers' horses have not shown any material change."

The report indicated increased vigilance by officers of the society in investigating complaints of cruelty to horses and of the neglect of live stock on farms. The total number of prosecutions for the year were 233, of which 216 resulted in conviction.

Dr. Rowley, president; Eben Shute, treasurer; Guy Richardson, secretary; Albert E. Pillsbury, counsel, and Joseph A. Sheehan, auditor, were re-elected for the ensuing year. Walter M. Kendall of Attleboro and Francis H. Manning of Boston were added to the board of directors.

The annual meeting of the American Humane Education Society followed that of the Massachusetts Society. The same persons, holding office in both organizations, were re-elected for the respective offices in the latter society. Joseph A. Sheehan was added to the Board of Directors. According to the report of the secretary, 5000 new bands of Mercy were organized during the year, bringing the total to 136,613. The society now employs 10 field workers in California, Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and Massachusetts. Press bureaus have been established, one in Boston and another on the Pacific coast.

It was announced that membership in the Jack London Club, the society

ly's protest against the cruelty of trained animal acts has now reached a quarter of a million, 40,000 new names having been added during the year.

## Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

JUDGING from the present situation politically in Massachusetts, it can be predicted pretty safely that J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, will be a candidate for that position again or that he will retire to private life and the practice of his profession in his own right, title, and interest. If Attorney-General Allen believes that he owes it to the State and to himself to finish the work of legal reform in Suffolk and Middlesex counties for that reason alone he will remain in politics.

The Attorney-General is well versed in political wisdom. He knows that if he should decide to be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts he will have to press his candidacy against the wishes and probably the open opposition of the Republican Party management. Mr. Allen, while independent, has never made his way to the front politically as a disturber. He probably realizes that it will be better politics for him to play with the party leaders than against them.

While the Attorney-General has made a record in his office that speaks his worthiness for any honor in the gift of the people of this State, he has, so far, refused to encourage his friends to press his candidacy for the governorship or the senatorship. Like former Gov. John L. Bates, he has indicated that he owes it to his family and himself to return to the practice of law. In other words, the Attorney-General believes that it is time for him to return to work for himself.

But Mr. Allen's friends are not so easily put off. He has staunch admirers in the Democratic as well as the Republican Party, and they believe that he has earned promotion if ever official of Massachusetts did. Just to illustrate: Mr. Allen's friends and neighbors in the city of Newton are to give him a reception on Friday night at the Hunnewell Club. This is non-political, but it shows which way the wind is blowing.

While it was cause for regret it did not greatly surprise friends of Senator Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, when he refused to be a candidate to represent again in the upper house of

the Legislature the Sixth Middlesex District. Some men close to the Senator from Winchester believe that he feels that he can do about as well for the State by working outside of the Legislature to foster the prison reform and other measures he favors.

Senator Parkhurst has made an impression on his colleagues in the Legislature for intelligent faithfulness to duty. He has taken his work seriously as was to be expected from a man of his mental capacity, but at the same time he has made friends and admirers on Beacon Hill by his unobtrusive devotion to his work.

It certainly reflects no credit on Beacon Hill methods when a man of Senator Parkhurst's capacity is tempted to think that he can do more good outside the Legislature for the State than as a member of it.

**PILES OF PULPWOOD WITH LITTLE DEMAND**

BANGOR, Me., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—Very few Maine concerns will be in the market this year for pulp wood. All over the State there are piles of peeled wood for which there is but slight demand, even at one-third the war-time price or less and there is absolutely no inquiry for rough wood. One syndicate, composed of a dozen men, is said to have lost \$1,500,000 on wood cut at high prices, and others have dropped anywhere from \$50,000 to \$210,000 each. The loss that hurts most is that of the thousands of full and other small cuts of pulpwood which are held onto too long. Many of these are in the bankruptcy courts. Their losses aggregate a large sum.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT'S  
QUAINT HISTORY OF COLONY

**NEW ENGLANDS MEMORIAL**  
OR,  
A brief Relation of the most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, manifested to the  
**PLANTERS**  
OF  
*New-England in America;*  
With special Reference to the first Colony thereof, Called  
**NEW-PLYMOUTH.**  
As also a Nomination of divers of the most Eminent Instruments deceased, both of Church and Common-wealth, Improved in the first beginning and after-progress of fundry of the respective Jurisdictions in those Parts, in reference unto fundry Exemplary Passages of their LIVES, and the time of their DEATH.

Published for the Use and Benefit of present and future Generations, By **NATHANIEL MORTON.**  
Secretary to the Court for the Jurisdiction of New-Plymouth.

Deut. 32. 10. He found him in a desert Land, in the waste howling wilderness he led him about; he afflicted him, he kept him as the Apple of his Eye.  
Jerem. 2. 2, 3. I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine Effusions, when thou wast after me in the wilderness, as a Leopard that was not fawned.  
Deut. 8. 17, 18. And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee this FORTY YEARES in the wilderness, &c.

CAMBRIDGE:  
Printed by S. G. and M. F. for John Usher of Boston, 1669.

Facsimile Title Page From "New England's Memorial," Presented to Mayflower Society

Nathaniel Morton's Complete Works Give Intimate  
Insight Into Early Days of Plymouth

At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants today at the Twentieth Century Club, a complete set of seven different editions of Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial," becomes the possession of the society. Copies of the fourth, sixth and seventh

original manuscript of the history is in the State Library in Boston. The record of the printing of the "Memorial" appears as the Court Orders of the Colony of New Plymouth, headed as follows: "At the Court of his Maie holden at Plymouth the 7th of July, 1668. Before, Thomas Prentice, Govr. In reference unto the printing of the book intitled New England's Memoriall, the Court have ordered, that the Treasurer shall indent with the printer for the printing thereof; and to improve that which is or shall be contributed thereto with the sume of twenty pounds, ordered by the Court to the end, and the sume of five pound more if hee shall see cause, the said twenty five pound to be out of the countreyes stocke; and to indent with Mr. Green to, as he will do as cheap as the other; and for the number of copies, to be as hee shall see cause." This document refers to the publishing firm of Samuel Greene and Marmaduke Johnson, who, in 1669, in Boston, printed the first edition of the "Memorial" for John Usher, a wealthy bookseller and officeholder in Boston.

**Printer Paid With "Beefe"**  
Later, it would seem that the Pilgrims were a bit back in their payments to the publisher, and in Plymouth court orders of July 5, 1669, we may read, "This Court ordered, that the Treasurer, in the behalfe of the countrey, is to make good a barrell of marchantable beefe to Mr. Greene, the printer at Cambridge, which is to satisfy what is behind vnpayed for, and towards the printing of the book called New England's Memoriall, which barrell of beife is something more then is due by bargain, but the Court is willing to allow it on consideration of his complaint of a hard bargain about the printing of the booke aforesaid."

In a court order dated March 5, 1667-8, it is shown that a further payment on the publishing bill was raised through still another curious channel. "It is ordered by the Court, that whereas a certain Indian appertaining to our jurisdiction is now hold at Boston for matter of fact, and that there is probability of a tender of some land for his ransom from being sent to the Barbadoes, that in case the said land be tendered to acceptance, that it shalbe improved and expended for the defraying of the charge of the printing of the booke intitled New England's Memoriall."

**Work Highly Recommended**  
Afterward a call for more money as well as more time was made through a court order dated June 3, 1668. At this Court; the sume of twenty pound in countrey pay was ordered to be improved by the Treasurer for and towards the printing of the book intitled New England's Memoriall; and it was likewise recommended to the Seuerall townes of his jurisdiction by their deputies to make a fee and voluntary contribution in money for and towards the procuring of paper for the printing of the said booke."

Demand for the book increased, until in 1721 a second edition was brought out by John Allen, a Boston publisher, and contained an added supplement of several pages written by Josiah Cotton, son of the Rev. John Cotton of Boston. This supplement brought the history of this section up to the arrival at Boston of Sir William Phillips, who came with a new charter uniting the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies, taking effect in May, 1692.

The book contains a preface addressed "To the Reader," recommending the work as a "useful piece" and signed by John Higginson and Thomas Thacher, as of March 28, 1669. Its composition, interesting and quaint, is in part, as follows: "that the true originals of these Plantations may not be lost; that New England, in all time to come, may remember the day of her smallest things and that there may be a furniture of materials for a true and full history in aftertimes. For these and such-like reasons we are willing to recommend unto the reader this present narrative as a

useful piece. The author is an approved Godly man, and one of the first Planters at Plymouth; The work itself is composed with modesty of spirit, simplicity of style, and the truth of matter, containing the Annals of New England for the space of 47 years, with a special reference to Plymouth Colony, which was the first, and where the author had his constant abode."

INCREASE SEEN  
IN HOME BUILDING

William E. Herren, National Realty Official, Says Cost Is Down 20 Per Cent

Home building is 20 per cent cheaper today than two years ago, and is on the increase throughout the United States generally, according to William E. Herren, staff secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, who spoke this afternoon at a joint luncheon of the Boston, Cambridge, Lynn and Springfield Real Estate exchanges, in the Boston City Club.

Mr. Herren said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before the meeting today that he based his views upon his survey of conditions in 50 cities he has visited since the first of the year.

"I have not sensed country-wide depression to any great extent," he said. "Times really are not half as bad as pictured. The thing to do is for everybody to go to work even admitting that industry may be depressed in some lines, and 'good times' will be with us automatically. There are too many business pessimists who do nothing but talk."

"As for a 'return to normalcy,' if the term is taken to mean a return to pre-war industrial and economic conditions, that can never happen. The real business requires co-operative effort perhaps more than any other line. We must work together and have active, perfect organizations among ourselves upon which we can depend."

Cost of home building materials and labor, Mr. Herren said, was a matter somewhat out of his line, but he had noted that such costs were remarkably reasonable, compared with costs in other lines of industry, and this was a favorable factor in continuing the realty market prosperous.

BUILDING PROJECT  
SHOWS BIG DEMAND

CONCORD, N. H., March 28 (Special Correspondence)—Concord Housing Corporation, organized by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of taking steps to meet the housing shortage, received 40 applications for apartments immediately upon its announcement that it would begin operations with the erection of a 24-apartment building, "The Rumford Arms." So satisfactory was the response that the Chamber is this week soliciting, through 20 members of a committee, the sale of stock to finance the project.

Last year the Chamber of Commerce was forced to abandon a similar project on account of the high cost of building. The plan then was to build houses to sell at \$5000, and sufficient stock was subscribed to go ahead with the work. But when the plans for the model cottages were submitted to contractors, the lowest bid was in excess of \$6000 and it was decided that the houses built at such a cost, exclusive of land, could not be sold satisfactorily.

'RUM SCHOONER' SAILS;  
OBJECTIVE THOUGHT  
TO BE ST. JOHN, N. B.

After remaining moored at the dock of the United States appraisers stores, Northern and Atlantic avenues, for several weeks, following her seizure by the coastguard cutter Tampa as an alleged liquor smuggler, the British schooner Grace & Ruby last night put to sea, following release on \$30,000 bonds as ordered by the United States District Court. It is presumed that the vessel sailed for St. John, N. B., the destination given on the manifest that was found aboard when the craft was seized.

When the Grace and Ruby was first seized, she was loaded with some 22,000 quarts of whisky. Under orders of the court, 10,000 quarts were placed in the vessel and some 12,000 additional quarts are still held at the appraisers stores, pending final decision regarding its ownership.

**BUSINESS COURSE ADOPED**  
PROVIDENCE, March 28—(Quoted in business administration with the new degree of M. B. A. have been authorized at Brown University. The new degree requires one year of graduate work and at least 12 weeks' practical work with some approved business or industrial organization. The course includes economics, banking, finance, organization, commercial law, labor problems, sales, insurance and similar departments. The courses have been approved as the result of many calls from the many industries surrounding the university.

**HAWAII ELECTS DELEGATE**  
HONOLULU, March 27—Harry A. Baldwin was elected Hawaii's new delegate to the United States Congress by a landslide of Republican votes according to unofficial returns from all but one of the 99 precincts in the Territory. He defeated Lincoln McCandless, Democrat, the next highest candidate, by more than two to one. Baldwin's vote was 14,112. McCandless received 6258. John Kumalea, Independent, Democratic, received 2168. The only precinct missing is Niihau, which has only 18 registered voters. Mr. Mary H. Atherley, another independent candidate, received 114 votes.

**CITY PLANS IMPROVEMENTS**  
BEVERLY, Mass., March 28—Provision for a bond issue approximating \$39,000 for permanent street improvements, water main extensions and reconstruction, was made last night at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen at Beverly, acting on recommendations submitted by the public service committee. This sum is included in the annual budget called for appropriation of \$1,140,185 approved by the Aldermen.

WORKERS UNABLE  
TO FILL CONTRACTS

Government Houses Bought When Wages Were High

BATH, Me., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—People who contracted with the United States Government for houses in the Lincoln Street project, put up by the government during the World War to care for the great influx of workmen in the shipyards here which at that time were building many vessels for the navy, are somewhat troubled. Some of those who signed contracts to pay so much a month toward the purchase price cannot meet their obligations. In some instances people who earned as high as \$70 a week are now getting not more than \$12 or \$15 in their weekly pay envelope.

Shipbuilding operations here are flat and many have not worked for six and eight months. No deeds have been delivered by the Government to persons who contracted for houses by paying a certain amount down and so much a month. Yet these people have paid in considerable money and find, in many instances, that they cannot keep it up.

One solution, suggested by a real estate dealer, is for the Government to step in, tear up the old contracts and make new ones on the basis of the present value of real estate in this city and make the monthly payments lighter. In this way he believes that many of the people in the project would stay here and eventually own their homes. He believes the prices charged for the houses entirely too much considering the present values.

SECTIONAL FIGHT  
OVER NEW TARIFF

Western Farm Bloc Opposed by Eastern Business Interests Over Hides and Wool

WASHINGTON, March 28 (United Press)—West against East; farm bloc against big business—was the way the tariff fight over the hides, wool and other schedules was lining up today.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, head of the farm bloc, let it be known that the Republicans of that group will be for the hides schedule, which, in some quarters, is being dubbed the "Schedule K" of the new law.

On the other hand, associates of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, leader of the Upper House and representing a district of many shoe factories, indicated that his constituency, including labor unions, are anxious for a fight against the proposed 15 per cent tax on hide imports.

Mr. Capper said farm bloc Republicans would undoubtedly be a unit against any effort to put hides on the free list, but he added that the bloc for the sake of harmony was not going solidly into the fight. The Democrats, pledged to a policy of free trade by the tenets of their party, will hold aloof from bloc action, though Mr. Capper indicated there would be some exceptions to this rule.

The opposition represents the east, and Senator Lodge is likely to be the leader unless shoe interests console themselves with the fact that leather and shoes are subject to duty, just as are hides.

WASHINGTON, March 28—Confidence that the tariff bill would be reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee this week was expressed today by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, a member of the committee, and Charles Curtis (R.), of Kansas, assistant Republican leader of the Senate, on leaving the White House after a conference with President Harding. Senator Watson said the Finance committee would reach an early decision on the question of continuing the present plan of levying duties on the foreign valuation of the articles imported or adopt the American wholesale price as the basis for tariff duties.

WILLIAMS RECORD  
EDITORS APOLOGIZE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 28—Harry K. Schauffer of Kansas City, Mo., editor-in-chief, and Herbert M. Brune Jr. of Baltimore, managing editor of the humorous editions of the Williams Record, the appearance of which last week was followed by the suspension from college of most of its staff of 30 students, today apologized for the inclusion of objectionable features in the issue.

The apology, made through the columns of the regular edition of the Record, said the student officials regretted deeply that the reputation and glory of Williams should be dimmed, directly or indirectly, by the humorous issue.

**SCHOOL BUILDING FOR GARDNER**  
GARDNER, Mass., March 28 (Special Correspondence)—The new Prospect school has been roofed in and work on the interior finish has begun. When completed it will be the newest schoolhouse in Massachusetts' newest city, for Gardner has recently voted to become the thirty-ninth city in the State. With community use in view, the building is provided with an assembly hall, 40 by 80 feet, with a seating capacity of 400.

**BARON SHIDEHARA GOING HOME**  
WASHINGTON, March 27—Baron Ki-juro Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador, called at the White House today and bid good-by to President Harding preparatory to leaving tonight for Japan. He said he would be gone several months. During Mr. Shidehara's absence the Japanese embassy will be in charge of Sadao Saburi, counselor.

**301ST REUNION APRIL 22**  
The Three Hundred and First Infantry Association will hold its annual reunion in the Commonwealth Avenue Armory, April 22. It is announced by the committee in charge. The program will consist of band music, singing, company contests and races.

'WETS' MAY MAKE  
ELECTION EFFORT

'Dry' Record of Legislators, It Is Said, Will Be Attacked

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 28—Forces opposed to prohibition are preparing to take an active part in the campaign next autumn, it is said, in an effort to reduce the number of Congressmen committed to the strict enforcement of the present law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

The association against prohibition was formed more than a year ago with Col. W. H. Stetson of Maryland as the head. It now claims to have membership of 300,000. Its campaign work, as openly carried on, will consist in placing questionnaires before each candidate for Congress in the 10 states in which it is asserted the sentiment against prohibition is strong enough to use the records of those committed to it as a weapon against them. Efforts will be centered in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. The pledge that the association will seek to extort from candidates will be that of increasing the alcoholic content from one-half of 1 per cent to 3.75. This is said to be the beginning of a national anti-prohibition movement which its adherents hope will be kept up as long as funds and personal support can be had.

The program of the association against prohibition begins with an effort to do away with the Volstead Enforcement Law and to oppose the substitution of any similar law; following that "to work patiently, fairly and patriotically for the repeal of the prohibition amendment."

While the anti-prohibition organization was perfecting its plans for political work in opposing the existing laws, the Anti-Saloon League was under fire, Wayne B. Wheeler, the general counsel, being questioned at the hearing on the appropriations bill for the Department of Justice. He said that the Anti-Saloon League had requested President Harding to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury who was in sympathy with the enforcement of the prohibition law and had protested against the appointment of certain federal judges.

Asked if he thought a member of Congress violated his oath in seeking to change the Volstead law, Mr. Wheeler replied that if a man favored 15 per cent wine or beer he would think him an unsafe member of Congress, although he might be honest in his opinion.

Mr. Wheeler asserted that the activity of the league in certain congressional districts was not partisan and that such a voluntary organization was subject to the corrupt practices act.

EXPECTED TO WATCH  
BORDER RUM RUNNING

Strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and keeping within the law will be the aim of Mack Overpeck of Terre Haute, Ind., newly appointed divisional chief of all New England prohibition forces, who has established temporary offices in the Federal Building. Mr. Overpeck, who arrived in Boston early yesterday morning when in his temporary office only a few minutes this morning. As yet he has not had conferences with either Elmer C. Potter, prohibition supervisor; James P. Roberts, prohibition enforcement supervisor; or Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney. When asked about the work which Divisional Chief Overpeck would have charge of, Supervisor Roberts said, "I imagine Mr. Overpeck will do liaison work between the several New England states and give special attention to rum running from Canada into the New England States. He will circulate all over New England and not be tied to one state the way I am."

**AUTOISTS FINED IN WALTHAM**  
WALTHAM, Mass., March 27 (Special)—Martin L. Kelly, an automobile dealer of 145 Spruce Street, Watertown, and Walter N. Spinney of 245 Charles Street, Waltham, pleaded guilty today each to a charge of having driven an automobile while under the influence of liquor and were fined each \$50 in the Waltham police court.

**OHIOAN SOCIETY FORMED**  
Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University was elected president of the newly organized Ohioan Society of New England at a meeting in the Copley-Plaza last night. John B. Ely and Mrs. James D. Clark were chosen vice-presidents; Ralph B. Wilson, secretary; Christian Nussbaum, treasurer; the Rev. J. R. Rose, chaplain, and Robert J. Watson, historian.

**FIRST INFANTRY**  
J. P. ROBERTS TO SPEAK AT "T"  
James P. Roberts, prohibition enforcement agent for Massachusetts, will be one of the speakers at a membership rally to be held by the Boston Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening. E. W. Longley and E. H. Briggs will also speak. The Boston association has 1008 new members to its credit, against 1212 new members and renewals for Brooklyn in the race for members.

**FIREMEN UNDER CIVIL SERVICE**  
Permanent members of the Wellelay Fire Department must henceforth pass a civil service examination. This was decided at an adjourned town meeting last night. Firemen have previously been appointed by the selectmen. The meeting voted to appropriate \$5021.62 for library purposes, \$2300 for parks and playgrounds and \$11,000 for interest.

**SMUGGLING CHARGED AT NIAGARA**  
BUFFALO, March 27—The entire output of an Ontario distillery has been smuggled across the frontier at Niagara and has found a ready market here at prices ranging from \$85 to \$125 a case, customs and prohibition enforcement officers today reported. Evidence of the rum-running will be placed before a federal grand jury.

**MATURITY CANDIDATES NAMED**  
HARTFORD, Conn., March 28—Anson T. McCook was nominated for mayor of this city by the Republican City Convention last night. The Democratic convention named Richard J. Kinsella, who was endorsed in the ward caucuses last week.







# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## DIVIDENDS OF NEW BEDFORD'S MILLS SMALLER

Distribution in First Quarter of 1922 Lowest for Any Three Months Since War

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 28 (Special).—Dividends of New Bedford cotton mills showed a further decline during the first quarter of 1922 from what was experienced in the final quarter of 1921, and were smaller than during any other single quarter since the war.

The stockholders of 26 corporations received \$1,076,839 on a capitalization of \$54,101,000, or an average of \$2.001 a share of \$100 par value. This compares with \$1,092,075 distributed by 26 Fall River corporations for the first quarter, or an average of \$2.83 a share.

Last year the first quarter's dividends of New Bedford mill corporations totaled \$1,574,234, or an average of \$3.11 a share on the capitalization, while the last quarter of 1921 showed a dividend distribution by the New Bedford mills averaging \$2.18 a share.

### Mills Undercapitalized

If the dividend distributions were figured on the real capital invested, the percentage would appear tremendously smaller, since both the New Bedford and the Fall River mills are notoriously undercapitalized. A comparison of the financial condition of the various mills which was published at the close of the year showed that New Bedford mills had not surplus quick assets totaling over \$1,000,000 on a capitalization of a little more than \$57,000,000.

In addition to this the inventories are known to be valued on a conservative basis while the replacement values of the plants would average at least three times the capitalization. It would be conservative, therefore, to figure the real capital invested in the business as at least three times the capitalization, and if that basis were taken the dividend average would be considerably less than 1 per cent for the quarter.

While no specific figures are available on the earnings of the final quarter of 1921, on which the dividends of the first quarter of this year are based, it is known that a great many of the New Bedford mill corporations and many of those in Fall River as well, had to draw on previously accumulated surplus in order to pay the dividends which the stockholders received. One New Bedford corporation, the Nonquitt, passed its dividend, while three in Fall River, the Arkwright, Laurel Lake and the Parker did likewise.

Only one of the New Bedford corporations, the Nell, paid an extra dividend during the quarter, and that was \$2 a share. Making the quarter's distribution only \$4 per share. The largest per share rate paid by any of the New Bedford corporations was that distributed by the Pierce Manufacturing Company which continued to maintain its regular \$5 per quarter rate. This mill is one of the most notoriously undercapitalized plants in New England, having a capital of only \$600,000 on a plant estimated to be worth fully ten times that amount. Its \$5 per share distribution amounted to only \$48,000 for this reason.

### Dividends Compared

The corporation distributing the largest gross amount was the Manomet, which paid \$2 per share on \$8,000,000 capital, or \$160,000 in all. The Wamsutta and the Dartmouth each paid \$2,000,000, the former paying \$2 a share on \$4,000,000 capital and the latter paying \$4 a share on \$2,000,000, and in addition paying out \$7,500 or \$125 a share on its \$600,000 worth of 5 per cent preferred stock.

The Whitman paid out \$60,000 at the rate of \$3 a share on \$2,000,000 capital, while the Nashawena paid out the same gross amount at the rate of \$2 a share on \$2,000,000 capital. The Fairhaven paid out \$60,000 also, \$30,000 to its preferred shares at the rate of \$1.50 a share on \$2,000,000 capital and \$30,000 to its common shares at the rate of \$2 a share on \$1,500,000 capital.

The Sharp Manufacturing Company distributed \$7,500 at the rate of \$2 a share on both preferred and common capital totaling \$3,837,000.

The rate per share of the dividends paid, with the amount of capitalization and total amount paid of the various companies for the first quarter of this year, was as follows:

Company	Capital	Rate	Amount
Acushnet	\$1,800,000	\$2.00	\$36,000
Beacon Pfd.	938,800	1.50	14,082
Beacon Com.	852,800	2.00	17,056
Booth Pfd.	827,400	1.50	12,411
Bristol	1,000,000	2.00	20,000
Butler	2,000,000	2.00	40,000
City	750,000	2.00	15,000
Dartmouth	2,000,000	4.00	80,000
Dart Pfd.	800,000	1.25	10,000
Fair'n Com.	1,500,000	2.00	30,000
Fair'n Pfd.	2,000,000	1.50	30,000
Gosnell Pfd.	1,650,000	2.00	33,000
Gosnell Com.	1,150,000	2.00	23,000
Griffin Corp.	1,500,000	1.50	22,500
Hath'y Co.	1,600,000	2.00	32,000
Holmes Com.	600,000	5.00	30,000
Holmes Pfd.	600,000	2.00	12,000
Kilburn	1,500,000	2.00	30,000
Manomet	8,000,000	2.00	160,000
Nashawena	3,000,000	2.00	60,000
Nell	800,000	14.00	11,200
N.E. Co.	350,000		
N.B. Cot. Pfd.	750,000	1.50	11,250
Nonquitt	4,000,000	8.00	32,000
Pierce	800,000	2.00	16,000
Potomack	1,200,000	2.00	24,000
Quisset Com.	1,250,000	2.00	25,000
Quisset Pfd.	700,000		
Sharp Com.	2,550,000	2.00	51,000
Sharp Pfd.	1,151,000	2.00	23,020
Sheld	1,200,000	2.00	24,000
Taber	1,200,000	2.00	24,000
Wamsutta	4,000,000	2.00	80,000
Whitman	2,000,000	3.00	60,000

\*Dividends not made public.  
\*Dividends paid semi-annually.  
\*\*Dividend passed.  
1922 regular dividend and \$2 extra.  
Average mill dividend for the first quarter of 1922, \$2.001 per share.  
Average mill dividend for the last quarter of 1921, \$2.18 1-3 per share.

## PREMIER MINE PROVES BONANZA

British Columbian Firm's Earnings Run Favorably

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—The Premier Gold Mining Company, which owns and operates the famous Premier Mine in the Portland Canal district of Northern British Columbia, will declare a dividend of \$500,000 for the quarter ending March 31, on its capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each.

This follows the \$400,000 paid out in dividends for the quarter ending Dec. 31, last, and makes the Premier Mine easily the most important discovery in gold mines since the famous Hollinger Mine in Cobalt, Ont., which is the second biggest gold-producing mine in the world.

The history of the Premier Mine dates back only to 1917, when R. K. Neill of Spokane took an option on the property, after about \$60,000 had been spent in exploration without finding the continuation of the rich outcrop at depth. Mr. Neill took three other men into partnership with him, each putting up \$50,000. Work was started in July of that year and in a short time gold in large quantities was found.

In the winter of 1917-18, ore to the value of \$75,000 was shipped from the mine, and in the following winter ore to the value of \$200,000 was shipped. In the fall of 1919, the Guggenheim and the Keith-Undermyer interests of New York bought a three-fifths interest in the mine at a price never yet divulged, and about \$750,000 was expended on the erection of a hydroelectric plant, a concentrating and cyanide plant and aerial tramway.

An immense body of ore has been developed, and there is every indication that dividends will be continued for many years. The present rate of shipment of ore to the smelter is valued at \$500,000.

## ANOTHER SMALL DECREASE AMONG IDLE FREIGHT CARS

The number of freight cars idle on March 15, because of business conditions, totaled 391,797, compared with 398,982 March 8, a decrease of 7185, according to the American Railway Association. Of the total, 216,661 were surplus freight cars (in good repair and ready for use), compared with 215,136 reported in the number normally regarded as unfit for service. The surplus pool cars in good repair numbered 79,803, a decrease within a week of 6661, but because of a falling off in loading of grain, principally in the northwest, an increase of 382 was reported in the surplus box cars, at 89,356. The surplus coke cars were 2561, a reduction of 899 within a week, while a decrease of 138 was reported for stock cars, at 19,793.

## FAVORABLE YEAR FOR CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CORP.

California Petroleum Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net after charges and federal taxes of \$2,418,448, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$11.45 a share on \$14,377,655 common, compared with \$2,153,370, or \$9.29 a share in 1920 and \$1,277,645 or \$2.89 a share in 1919.

### Earnings compare as follows.

	1921	1920
Gross earnings	\$7,453,675	\$6,391,061
Oper exp	3,068,522	2,319,830
Deprec	1,156,420	1,101,569
Taxes & com.	564,011	550,000
Interest	51,220	68,871
Net profits	2,418,448	2,153,370
Prof div	715,029	770,429
Surplus	1,703,419	1,382,941

## LACKAWANNA PLANS INCREASE IN STOCK

The special meeting of the New York Lackawanna & Western Railroad stockholders will be held April 25, to ratify the proposed increase in capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and bond issue of \$300,000, to be used for payment or refunding \$22,000,000 outstanding bonds and a \$1,640,000 note held by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, also for future capital expenditures.

The company has \$12,000,000 first 6 1/2, which were taken up by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western on maturity Jan. 1, 1921, and \$10,000,000 construction and improvement bonds, due 1923, guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, of which the latter owns about \$2,000,000.

The plan is to reimburse the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for advances by means of new issue, but whether this will involve any public offering, company officials have not yet determined.

## GOODYEAR TIRE REPORTS PROFITS

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company sales for the ten months, ended Dec. 31, 1921, were \$22,185,550, according to a statement issued at the annual meeting. Net earnings from operations added to surplus were \$3,680,048. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, shows current assets of \$66,320,097, and current liabilities of \$6,123,003.

Cash totaled \$14,423,639, reserve \$6,123,003, plant account \$53,126,735, and total funded debt \$56,750,000.

### MARKS AT NEW LOW LEVEL

NEW YORK, March 27.—German exchange broke all previous low records here today, marks falling to 29 1/2 cents per 100 marks. The previous minimum quotation for this remittance was 29 1/2 cents per 100, made last week. Selling of marks today was again largely for foreign account. Aside from liquidations by Berlin, Hamburg and other German centers, London and Amsterdam also made heavy offerings.

## CHEAPER MONEY FAILS TO STIR PARIS BOURSE

Uncertainty of Political Developments Keeps Public From Buying—Steel Business Better

PARIS, France (Special Correspondence).—Reduction of the rate of interest on the National Defense Bonds and of the Bank of France rate—the one from 5 to 4 1/2, the other from 5 1/2 to 5 per cent—have so far failed to stir the Bourse from its lethargy.

The public is not yet back there again. There is too much uncertainty regarding political developments to inspire again confidence even among the professionals. All that can be predicted with certainty is that the gilt-edged securities are bound to benefit surely, if slowly, by the presence of cheaper money; but until freedom is restored to the market for War Renten its full effect cannot be exercised.

### Steel Business Better

Nevertheless the undertone is distinctly stronger than it was a month ago. After their recent set-back the once again quoted between 59 and 60, there is good demand for the two-year 6 per cent treasury bonds at around 49 1/2, and the recent issue of Credit National three, five and ten-year bonds, just listed on the Bourse, are improving.

Then again banks and rails are uniformly firm and there is even some slight progress in iron and steel shares owing to evidence of a small increase of business in this industry. For the moment money is not overplentiful, owing to the funds absorbed by the Credit National issue and eleven-hour subscriptions to 5 per cent National Defense bonds, but time will speedily remedy this defect.

In the foreign market the weakness of Russians has been noteworthy owing to the appearance of new obstacles to the success of the Genoa Conference. The Consolidated stand at 20 and among the Industrials Bakou is down to 2235 and Lianosoff to 344. Rumors are rife of American interest in the prospect of restoration of the Russian oil industry, but this has failed to check the growing pessimism about Russian affairs in general, even though the Standard Oil is supposed to be working with French financial groups.

Another development in this department is the announcement of an arrangement between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and French holders of its bonds maturing April 1 for an extension of 90 per cent of the nominal amount for a term of three years at 7 per cent, instead of the present 4 per cent. The 10 per cent redeemable will be paid in sterling or francs at the rates fixed in the original contract.

### British Competition

The exchanges continue to fluctuate widely without apparent reason, but the average quotation against the dollar and sterling are still well in advance of those of a month ago. According to reliable reports the government is making use of the money recently borrowed in New York and London to influence the movement of the pound, and to deliver the cash to the actual borrowers according to their needs.

Something may be done by this means to check the vagaries of speculation, but the government is certainly not intending to engineer any big improvement.

It has not the funds and it has not the wish. It is keenly realized here that any sudden appreciation of the franc would do infinite harm to trade and industry and even the recent improvement has produced loud complaints from business circles, which are fearful of intensification of British competition, especially in coal and steel, and at the same time have suffered in their relations with countries of still further depreciated currencies, where buyers of French goods find it difficult to meet their bills on the new levels.

## AUTO PARTS ORDERS RAPIDLY GAINING

DETROIT, March 28.—Automobile parts manufacturers are enjoying an increasing business.

Continental Motors Company has regained its former volume of business and is adding new plant facilities. In the past 10 days orders for truck engines have exceeded passenger car engine sales. Normal capacity of 150,000 motors a year is being increased to 235,000 annually. Truck engine business is now 30 per cent normal, and President Judson declares prospects are that April output will be twice that of April, 1921.

Edmunds & Jones is now operating 30 per cent above January, is increasing its forces daily and reports April business will be 10 per cent better than March.

Timken-Detroit Axle plants are making 100 per cent more axles than in January.

## AMERICAN GAS CO. EARNINGS FOR YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The net earnings of the American Gas Company for the two months of the current year were \$176,106, an increase over the similar two months of last year of \$138,497, being at the rate of 2.28 per cent on the outstanding capital stock. For the 12 months ended Feb. 28, last, net earnings totaled \$630,323, which is 8.08 per cent on the outstanding capital stock.

### PHILADELPHIA SELLS LOAN

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Bids were opened today for \$1,050,000 City of Philadelphia 4 1/2 per cent 20-30-year loan, dated March 16, 1922. City Solicitor Smythe announced that the loan had been awarded to the Gratzel & Co.—Brown Brothers syndicate.

## PACIFIC COAST BUSINESS GOOD

Oil Man Says Industries Are Booming in California

Industrial conditions on the Pacific coast are excellent and in nearly all lines business is flourishing, according to W. P. Hammond, president of Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields and a pioneer in the development of mining and oil drilling in California.

Mr. Hammond is also president of the Yuba Gold Mines Co., having created the company in 1904, since which time it has been dredging the Yuba River, going 85 feet below the bed of the river, and producing over \$40,000,000 in gold during the past 18 years. Mr. Hammond says:

"Business in California is flourishing; in no line is there any sign of depression. We were particularly fortunate in escaping the industrial recession so pronounced in the East in the past two years.

"Our basic industry, oil, is in as good shape as I have ever seen it. Whereas, we normally carry in surplus stocks in the State 50,000,000 barrels, surplus supplies today are 40 per cent less, or not over 30,000,000 barrels. This is not large enough to warrant immunity from a sudden stoppage of production should one occur.

"We are producing at the rate of 110,000,000 barrels of oil annually and consumption, even during the past winter months, was very close to this. In short, I think that with the seasonal activity in business and travel just before us, production of petroleum in California will be less than consumption.

"In view of this, I cannot see how we can have any reduction in the price of petroleum in California; in fact, before the summer is here I think we shall have an increase in the price. Surely, the statistical position of oil would warrant it."

## ADVANCE-RUMELY REPORTS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS

The Advance-Rumely Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, net operating charges of \$655,018 and total loss after charging off \$1,279,197 inventory adjustment of \$1,964,215. This compares with net profit in 1920 of \$1,277,231, equal after preferred dividends to \$3.85 a share on the \$13,750,000 common stock and with \$2,401,907 or \$12.02 a share on the common in 1919.

The consolidated income account as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares:

	1920	1921
Gross profit	\$1,353,452	\$4,971,123
Miscel inv.	270,849	495,200
Total profit	1,624,301	5,466,323
Loss: sale of sec and inv dep.	1,279,197	1,117,273
Sell exp txa & int.	2,309,319	3,071,524
Sur ar chgs.	1,964,215	1,277,231

### President Finley P. Mount in the report says:

While the company's factories were operated on short time during the greater part of the year, only for a very limited time were any of the plants closed down and the largest unit, the Oil Pull tractor plant at LaPorte, was never closed. The excess expense of maintaining idle plants or partly idle plants amounting to \$781,911, was absorbed by and charged against the year's earnings. The manufacturing organization was greatly curtailed during the year, but was not broken up... is primed and ready to meet the inevitable comeback of business.

The company's financial position is even stronger than at the close of 1920. As shown on the balance sheet, the company now has \$9.22 of current assets for each \$1.00 of current liabilities.

## PORT OF MONTREAL BUSINESS GROWING

Prospects are bright for a busy season in the port of Montreal when navigation opens a few weeks hence, says the Montreal Star. There is a large quantity of grain to be taken overseas, which may be expected to pass through Montreal because of the advantages presented by the St. Lawrence route, and if this traffic reaches the dimensions of last year a busy and prosperous season will result.

At the beginning of March the quantity of wheat in store in Canada and the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, was 104,217,000 bushels, or 37,500,000 bushels more than a year ago, while the stock of corn was 22,000,000 and of oats 26,000,000 bushels larger than in March, 1921. There is, therefore, a substantial greater supply to draw upon. Another factor is the improved facilities of the port.

The season of 1921 made a new record in respect of volume of traffic. The Harbor Commissioners' elevators handled 102,671,000 bushels of grain, or 40,000,000 in excess of the largest quantity in any preceding season, in addition to which 35,732,000 bushels passed through the Grand Trunk elevator. This enormous business may even be exceeded this year.

### SWIFT INTERNATIONAL'S YEAR

CHICAGO, March 28.—The yearly report of Swift International at the annual meeting April 27, is expected to make a fair showing, and it is asserted in well-informed quarters that the regular dividend will be paid from former profits not yet accounted for.

### NEWSPRINT OUTPUT LESS

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Newspaper production, all grades, during February, was 37,785 tons and shipments from mills \$6,521 tons, according to the Federal Trade Commission. This compares with a production of 103,040 tons in February of a year ago and shipments of 96,281 tons.

### LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order for 25 freight locomotives from the Philadelphia & Reading road. Baldwin has ordered for 25 locomotives last week.

## MIXED SITUATION IN SHOE TRADE

Although Prices Greatly Deflated Buying Is Not Stimulated Except in Spots

Mixed conditions rule the shoe manufacturing districts today. The demand is so light that an influx of business on certain specialties offers no encouragement to those making staple grades of footwear although prices have been deflated to an extreme extent.

Locally the demand for so-called sport shoes is excellent; also for stylish novelties. Boys' semi-dress oxfords are in short supply, which situation has put several factories working to capacity. Furthermore, the call for women's shoes, both turns and McCays, has greatly improved. This condition is probably more than a sudden spurt of trading because stocks are low in the wholesale markets.

The situation in the shoe factories west and south is featured with a diversified demand, and were credits more dependable shipments could be increased without any additional expediting.

Conditions in general, however, still require caution because there hangs over the market labor unrest by those now employed and the problem of the unemployed. Cooperation between Capital and Labor and a determination to deal honestly with one another would develop industry, broaden activity, and benefit all.

### Packer Hide Market

The western packer hide markets report these sales: 8000 Jan.-Feb. March branded cows @ 10c., year ago @ 8c.; 2000 March heavy Texas steers @ 12 1/2c., year ago @ 9c.; 600 March native steers @ 13 1/2c., year ago @ 11c.

After the recent free buying, the packers advanced prices from 1/2 to 1 cent, which practically stopped what activity remained. There were buyers who might have contracted for ordinary amounts at prices on the level of the big deals.

Improvement in the hair is beginning to show in southern cattle, but the change for the better is not broad enough to cut much figure in general. In addition advances at this time are regarded with more or less suspicion. It is reported that the unsold stocks of strike hides have been taken off the market by the tanning packers, therefore they are no longer a subject of discussion. However, a lot of December-January strike hides were offered last week. Native steers are quoted at 12 cents; Texas steers 11 cents; Colorado steers 10 cents, and heavy and light native cows 9 cents.

There has been quite a movement of frigorific hides, late sales being booked at 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 cents, c and f. New York. These were all prime, clean hides of a summer quality. The attempted advances not only failed to produce results, but prominent tanners say that it would be difficult to sell large lots of January-February-March hides at figures noted in the late sales because there is no incentive to do so far as conditions in the leather markets are concerned.

### Leather Markets

There is a fair movement of sole leather in the Boston market, the heavier weights having the preference. Union backs and bends are fairly active, buyers from 12 to 13 from Philadelphia dealers expect a steady trade, but buyers still cling to conservatism, willing to run the risk of some enterprising buyer making a clean-up purchase rather than operate beyond stipulations. The Chicago sole leather market is busy and buyers have the temerity to make a clean-up purchase when quality and price suits.

Boston quotations range as follows: Union steer backs, tannery run, 47 cents to 42 cents; cows, 44 cents to 40 cents; country hide (backs), 38 cents to 35 cents. Union offal is rather quiet; shoulders, 30 cents to 25 cents; cow bellies, 15 cents to 12 cents; heads, 12 cents to 9 cents.

Oak sole is only fairly active, overweights having the better call. Backs, sold during the last week at 48 cents to 45 cents; sides, 38 cents to 33 cents; prime finders' bends, 80 cents to 70 cents. Offal is moving well, shoulders 30 cents to 25 cents; bellies, 23 cents to 20 cents; heads, 16 cents to 12 cents. Light weight offal is slow of sale, although quoted from 5 cents to 10 cents less than the above figures.

Boston calf skin tanners state that the standard finishes are hard to move. Current trading is practically confined to novelty leather. Chicago tanners report opposite conditions. Standards sell, but the call for novelty stock is light. Prices for colored chrome rule low, ranging from 25 cents for top grades down to 15 cents for throw-outs. Oozie calf is active, and prices are firm. Choice colors are 70 cents to 60 cents; medium grade 55 cents to 50 cents; good selection 35 cents to 30 cents, and the lower grades from 25 cents down to below 20 cents.

The demand for side upper leather is not up to a normal spring's business. Buyers continue to operate in a small way, and they pinch the market to the limit. Choice selected colored chrome sides are quoted at 28 cents to 25 cents. A prime grade is

24 cents to 20 cents; lower qualities are 18 cents to 13 cents.

The call for colored buck is good. Some shades are sold ahead. Prices are firm because this is its high period for the year. White buck: sells at 40 cents to 35 cents. Gray and other colors are 35 cents to 25 cents, with some, not so good, ranging from 20 cents into the teens, according to value.

### Situation in Fancy Leathers

Pearl elk side leather is moving well at 28 cents for the No. 1 grade. The demand for smoked elk has dropped off the last two weeks, the pearl color being substituted. Combination and bark sides are steady sellers. Prices from the top to the low grade are quoted from 20 cents to 12 cents.

Boston patent leather tanners are having a capacity trade, and prices for all good leather are strong. High grades of patent calf sell from 60 cents to 45 cents; mediums 40 cents to 30 cents, with the cheaper lots obtainable at 20 cents to 15 cents. Top grade of patent kip is 40 cents to 35 cents. The lower grades are from 32 cents to 28 cents. Patent sides bring from 38 cents to 30 cents; good mediums 28 cents to 25 cents; a grade under, 24 cents to 20 cents, with a cheaper assortment from 18 cents to 15 cents.

The demand for glazed kid is improving. Boston tanners are shipping fair-sized lots to local points daily. Western buyers are ordering with more confidence, some anticipating needs. Furthermore, foreign buyers are taking grades which did not interest them two weeks ago, so it is obvious that the kid markets of Philadelphia and Boston are getting into a position where they can sell near, if not quite, to replacement levels.

Prices remain about the same as quoted for the last 30 days. Small fine skins are selling from 70 cents to 60 cents; choice grade, of from three to four feet, 55 cents to 45 cents; a prime spready skin at 40 cents to 30 cents; good clear leather 28 cents to 20 cents, and the lower qualities at 18 cents and under.

If the Calcutta and Brazilian markets are able to hold firmly to the prices now asked, tanners must either advance quotations or lower the basis of their assorting.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WESTERN CROPS WELL MAINTAINED

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Modern Miller finds the crop improvement in Kansas, brought about by the recent rains, well maintained. Fields are greenening nicely over most of the State. Complaints still come from the extreme western section. The Oklahoma reports are more mixed. Wheat in a number of sections is not responding properly to improved weather. The growth in soft wheat states is not large, but the plant has a better appearance; soil is full of moisture, and the prospect is for about 90 to 95 per cent crop. The full extent of winter killing has not yet been determined.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC HAS BETTERMENT WORK PLANNED



# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## MARKET SWINGS UPWARD AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Stocks on New York Exchange  
Show Considerable Strength  
in Today's Trading

Reactionary tendencies continued to rule at the opening of today's New York stock market. Leaders of the railway and industrial groups were neglected, while speculative issues denoted further selling pressure. Gains extending from fractions to one point in Pullman, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, International Harvester, Sears Roebuck and Central Leather were balanced by recessions of the same extent in domestic and foreign oils, junior transportation and utilities, notably Market Street Railway preferred. Steels were steady on the proposed advance of wire prices announced by independent producers.

Market Strengthens  
Dealings fell away almost steadily during the forenoon, but the market strengthened on the support given to equipments, oils and food specialties. Lima Locomotive and Pullman rose 1 to 1 1/2 points. Mexican Petroleum and California Petroleum were substantially better, and Sears-Roebuck extended its early rise. Corn products advanced briskly on buying by pools. Allied Chemical was heavy in connection with a dividend action to be taken by the directors later in the day.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bulls in Control  
Bull operators had the market well in hand and succeeded in advancing the list much further in the early afternoon. Shares which had been conspicuously laggards in recent upward movements were taken in hand and lifted one to six points. A brisk inquiry prevailed for the equipments, oils and steels. Lower transportation were absorbed at steadily rising figures and the Pacific also made good progress upward.

Bond Market Uneven  
Recent uncertain price changes in the bond market were continued today on reduced operations. Liberty issues were strong at gains of 10 to 20 cents per hundred dollars.

Foreign offerings were very mixed. Cuban Republic, 4 1/2; Brazil, 5; Mexico, 4 1/2; Denmark, 6; and Copenhagen 5 1/2, showing a firm to strong tone.

This was offset by moderate reactions in Chinese Railway 5s, Argentine 5s, Havana Electric 5s and French Government 8s.

Among rails Central of Georgia Consolidated 5s, showed marked heaviness, declining 2 points. In the market, however, transportation, industrial and utilities, including local tractions, were higher by fractions to 1 point.

## STEEL OUTPUT SCHEDULES BEST SINCE LATE 1920

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 28.—The scheduled pig-iron output in the Mahoning Valley for the highest rate since late in 1920, with 55 of 61 open-hearth furnaces melting, and two of three Bessemer departments making steel. The finishing mills' schedules are holding to the levels attained within the last two weeks, averaging 66 per cent. The rolling mills are scheduled for production. The tin-plate capacity of the district is being operated at nearly normal. The Mattie blast-furnace of the Girard plant of the A. M. Byers Company is to be blown out this week, or stocks having been cleaned up and sufficient iron has been accumulated to maintain puddle mill operations for some time. The Truscon Steel and General Fireproofing concerns are operating at 70 per cent of capacity.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
ent: May...	1.32 1/2	1.34 1/2	1.31 1/2	1.32 1/2
July...	1.18 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.19 1/2
Sept...	1.11	1.13 1/2	1.11	1.10 1/2
Oct...	.58 1/2	.59 1/2	.58 1/2	.58 3/4
Nov...	.61 1/2	.62 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 3/4
Dec...	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.64 3/4
Jan...	.37	.39 1/2	.36 1/2	.36 3/4
Feb...	.39 1/2	.39 3/4	.39 1/2	.39 1/2
Mar...	.40 1/2	.41	.40 1/2	.40 3/4
Apr...	18.75 1/2		18.75	
May...	10.90	10.92	10.87	10.87
June...	11.10	11.12	11.10	11.10
July...	11.32 1/2	11.40	11.30	11.32
Aug...	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.87 1/2
Sept...	10.35			10.37 1/2



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## FRENCH RAILWAY BONDS SELL FAST IN LONDON MARKET

Loans Taken Quickly by Persons Expecting Market Appreciation—Money Conditions

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—Following the almost too pronounced success of the bond issue of the Paris Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company in London, two other French railways entered the market and took advantage of the experience of their predecessor. For instance, the P. L. M. offered six per cent bonds at 89 the Midland Company asked subscriptions for £2,000,000 and the Orleans Company for £2,000,000, both in 6 per cent at 89.

The ultimate security behind all three issues is that of the French Republic, and principal and interest are payable in sterling, free from all present or future French taxes. There are slight differences in the dates of maturity of the bonds, but as the earliest was more than 30 years ahead final redemption hardly comes into play in connection with the yield to the investor.

A feature of the Midland and Orleans issues, which though separate, were offered in the same prospectus, was the unprecedented weight of the houses that stood sponsor. Messrs. Morgan Grenfell & Co., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and Lazard Brothers acted together, and it was rather interesting to note that in a purely European transaction Morgan's name took precedence of the Rothschilds.

Buy for Profit

For the two loans at 89 there was the same rush as for that at 86 a week or two before, and there is only too much reason to believe that the over-subscription which caused the lists to be closed within a few minutes after their opening was due to application by people who are out for a quick profit and have no intention of retaining the bonds permanently.

Old-fashioned people in the city declare quite frankly that they wish the American demand for payment of the cost of maintaining United States troops on the Rhine had been more prompt, so that the possible postponement of French receipts on account of reparations might reach against the establishment of an appreciable premium on the new French railway bonds.

This does not imply any animus against France, for that does not exist in financial circles in London, nor any anxiety of welcome to the American claim for the European view is that the claim, admittedly legitimate and unavoidable, was awkwardly timed. The hope that the United States reminder might go to an attractive premium had a narrow domestic and disciplinary basis: the desire to discourage the intervention of professional "stags" and profit-hunters between the true investor and desirable issues.

Money Market Sensitive

One effect of the huge applications for these French bonds, and for one or two British issues of high class made about the same time, has been to accentuate the pressure in the short loan market which is usual in London toward the end of the nation's financial year on March 31.

Holders of the class of those sponsoring the French issues are too wide awake to the disadvantages of alternating spells of abundance and scarcity of day-to-day loans to hold up application money until allotment is made, and they freely release the funds for temporary employment.

Still a 24-hour hold-up affects the sensitive market. Now and again on Saturday a scarcity of short money occurs in London and it is generally ascribed to the practice of a strict Jewish firm which refuses to inaugurate transactions on the Hebrew Sabbath, but always has a partner in attendance to secure the due fulfillment of liabilities maturing on Saturday.

Even this punctilious firm is understood, in time of real pressure, to liquidate its credit balances on Friday evening to other hands so that the wheeling to other hands so that the free play of Lombard Street shall not be held up. The subaltern practice and the indirect breaches of it give an insight into the austerity and the altruism which have combined to make Lombard Street what it is.

London has always been a cheap money center because so much of its financial business has been conducted by the employment overnight, or what is much the same thing, from day to day, of balances that otherwise might be almost continuously idle. It would be a hard-to-mouth way of conducting business, and, of course, the intense, incessant, and parsimonious employment of money is not an exclusive characteristic of Lombard Street, and it is only mentioned here to illustrate how the withdrawal for a day or two of a few millions may make the difference between ease and discomfort.

Bank Rate Hikes

The collection of assessed taxes is pursued with increasing energy from January to the end of March in Great Britain, and transfers large sums from private to state accounts. An adjustment is speedily made, however, for the banks which lose the money paid for renewing Treasury bills in favor of the state which has received the taxes. The weekly revenue return which shows just now a large excess of receipts over outlays also reveals a nearly corresponding excess of repayments over renewals of Treasury bills.

Broadly the coincidence is close; but as between the close of one business day and the opening of another a gap occurs. So one day Lombard Street declares itself "comfortable" and the next it is "struggling" the Bank of England to redress the fine bills.

The same is "seasonal" and so does not disturb sentiment. It upsets some calculations. Anyhow, the

## MAINE CENTRAL'S GOOD SHOWING

Drop in Expenses Makes Possible Net of \$184,007

The Maine Central Railroad makes a good showing for February chiefly by reason of a large reduction in expenses compared with a year ago. It gives ground for considerable encouragement as to results which may be expected when business improves.

Freight revenue was \$1,166,919, compared with \$1,295,531 in February, 1921. This decrease of approximately 10 per cent was occasioned by a continuation of reduction in local business, including pulpwood. There was, however, a considerable increase in the "overhead" traffic, particularly potato shipments.

Passenger revenue continued rather disappointing, showing a loss of about 12 per cent in comparison with February, 1921. Total operating revenue of \$1,559,395, showed a decrease of \$180,247, or 10.4 per cent. Operating expenses, however, were only \$1,366,328, compared with \$1,767,434 last year, a decrease of \$400,606, or 23 per cent.

It is an interesting fact that this decrease in operating expenses included saving in coal amounting to \$152,000, decrease in Maine Central payroll, \$182,000 and Maine Central proportion of decrease in the Portland Terminal Company's pay roll, \$30,000.

The result was that Maine Central was able to show in February net from railway operations of \$184,007 in contrast with a deficit of \$36,352 in February, 1921. The deficit after fixed charges is understood to have been only \$97,000, compared with a deficit of \$348,000 last year, a decrease of \$251,000, or 72 per cent.

The deficit after charges for the first two months of 1922 was considerably less than half what it was for the corresponding period of 1921, or more specifically, \$209,938, compared with \$595,111 last year.

Maine Central is gradually getting its ratio of operating expenses to gross down. In February it was but \$3.13 per cent which makes pleasing contrast with a ratio of over 102 per cent in February, 1921. In addition to the decrease in fuel costs and wages, the road has been helped by rather favorable winter weather conditions.

From May, 1913, until Jan. 1, 1922, Chicago & Eastern Illinois was operated by a receiver, and the earning record as shown on the above chart necessarily reflects this upset in the road's management. In 1920 and the first half of 1921 depression in the coal industry, from which C. & E. I. derives a large share of its traffic, had its effect on earnings.

The violent fluctuations in the price of the stock as shown by the dotted line, were caused at first by uncertainty as to the plan of reorganization as well as by irregular earnings reports. When the plan was announced it was generally hailed as a good one and the new common stock sold on a much higher basis than the old receiver's trust certificates.

SECURITIES ON LONDON BOARD SHOW STABILITY

LONDON, March 28.—Securities on the stock exchange here generally showed stability today, with sentiment confident. Trading in specialties was brisk. Some industrial issues were strong following more optimistic views with regard to the home labor situation. Hudson Bay was 6½. The rubber group was inactive and featureless.

Oil shares were irregular with operations professional. Royal Dutch was 35½. Shell Transport 4 11-16, and Mexican Eagle Oil 3¼.

The gilt-edged department was strong in spots, influenced by a favorable monetary outlook. French loans were quiet but hard on the settlement of the Near East oil question.

Sentiment in home bills was cheerful, with dealing lively. Dollar descriptions were steady in sympathy with New York exchange.

Hesitation was noted in Argentine rails with changes narrow. Light support was given to Kaffirs.

Consols for money 5½. Grand Trunk 1½. De Beers 10½. Rand Mines 2½. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 3½ per cent; three months' bills 3 1-16 to 1-8 per cent.

GRAIN MARKET IS VERY IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, March 28.—Downturns in the price of wheat here resulted in the early trading today from weakness at Liverpool. The opening, which varied from ¼c to 1½c lower, with May 1 1/16 to 1 1/2, and July 1 1/8 to 1 1/8, was followed by a recovery in some cases to the same as yesterday's finish, and then by fresh declines.

Corn declined with wheat. After opening ¼c to ½c lower, May 58½ to 58½, corn displayed little power to rally.

Wet weather delays to seeding tended to lift the price of oats. Starting at ¼c off to ¼c advance, quotations later recorded slight general gains.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 28 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.22 1/2, No. 2 1.22 1/2, No. 3 1.22 1/2, No. 4 1.22 1/2, No. 5 1.22 1/2, No. 6 1.22 1/2, No. 7 1.22 1/2, No. 8 1.22 1/2, No. 9 1.22 1/2, No. 10 1.22 1/2, No. 11 1.22 1/2, No. 12 1.22 1/2, No. 13 1.22 1/2, No. 14 1.22 1/2, No. 15 1.22 1/2, No. 16 1.22 1/2, No. 17 1.22 1/2, No. 18 1.22 1/2, No. 19 1.22 1/2, No. 20 1.22 1/2, No. 21 1.22 1/2, No. 22 1.22 1/2, No. 23 1.22 1/2, No. 24 1.22 1/2, No. 25 1.22 1/2, No. 26 1.22 1/2, No. 27 1.22 1/2, No. 28 1.22 1/2, No. 29 1.22 1/2, No. 30 1.22 1/2, No. 31 1.22 1/2, No. 32 1.22 1/2, No. 33 1.22 1/2, No. 34 1.22 1/2, No. 35 1.22 1/2, No. 36 1.22 1/2, No. 37 1.22 1/2, No. 38 1.22 1/2, No. 39 1.22 1/2, No. 40 1.22 1/2, No. 41 1.22 1/2, No. 42 1.22 1/2, No. 43 1.22 1/2, No. 44 1.22 1/2, No. 45 1.22 1/2, No. 46 1.22 1/2, No. 47 1.22 1/2, No. 48 1.22 1/2, No. 49 1.22 1/2, No. 50 1.22 1/2, No. 51 1.22 1/2, No. 52 1.22 1/2, No. 53 1.22 1/2, No. 54 1.22 1/2, No. 55 1.22 1/2, No. 56 1.22 1/2, No. 57 1.22 1/2, No. 58 1.22 1/2, No. 59 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## ATHLETICS

Yale News Against  
the Tramp AthletePrinceton College Paper Is  
Opposed to Alumni Proselytizing

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28 (Special).—According to the Yale Daily News the tramp athlete who jumps from one college to another is the most dangerous element in American university sport. The News believes that the new rule, compelling him to pass the entrance examinations before being transferred to Harvard, Princeton or Yale will rid these three institutions of him. The News said editorially of the action taken to remedy the evil:

"In the second and third sections of the football program published Friday, restrictions were advocated which would eliminate the professional tramp athlete. It is agreed by nearly every one that this gentleman, so called, is a character with whom college athletics can conveniently dispense. Although he is not such a persistent problem at Yale, Harvard and Princeton, we can do the most toward dislodging the mote in others by first ridding ourselves of our own occasional beam."

"First restriction suggested was the appointment of a committee on eligibility at Yale, Harvard and Princeton. To this committee will be submitted by every athlete a sworn statement of his amateur standing and of the sources of his financial maintenance at college. This committee will decide all cases of eligibility in the light of the information in these statements. Such a committee cannot fail to eliminate professionalism, provided that a strict standard of honesty in the statements is maintained. Such a standard would not be likely to drop, if the disgrace of public expulsion be the recognized penalty for violation."

"The second restriction reads as follows: 'No athlete transferring from another college may compete in major sports unless he shall have passed the freshman entrance examinations of Yale, Harvard or Princeton, as the case may be.'"

"The eligibility committee does away with the professional character under discussion. This second restriction outlaws the tramp. Presumably most of the athletic wanderers are men too stupid to pass entrance requirements originally and hence must slide in through the side door of credit transferred from another college."

"It is thought by many that this problem of the underground professional is the most dangerous to modern intercollegiate athletics. His elimination is therefore imperative. The above suggestions offer reasonable machinery."

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28 (Special).—The Daily Princetonian, in following up the campaign for cleaner and better sports in Yale, Harvard and Princeton, in cooperation with the Yale News and Harvard Crimson, publishes today an editorial asking that all special considerations in scholarships made to men for their athletic ability be abolished and that the granting of financial aid to needy students be left entirely to the university authorities. The editorial is headed, "Up to the Alumni."

"One side of the work of the proposed joint eligibility commission would necessitate the complete cooperation of the alumni and a great change in the present alumni attitude toward financial aid for athletes," the editorial says.

"Any rule can be evaded. Even if all candidates filed with the committee signed statements of their amateur standing, and sources of financial maintenance, we still might work in the dark. First of all we must ask the alumni to see that sending an athlete to play at their alma mater is carrying loyalty too far. In 1919 Harvard, Yale and Princeton agreed not to allow athletes thus subsidized to represent them. But we know that proselytizing by alumni has not ceased."

"We do not for a moment propose that an alumnus, interested in a man, shall not give him the opportunity of a college education. That is the donor's right. Nor can we very easily dictate the donor's choice of beneficiary. Yet we feel that each university should have the administration and responsibility of all scholarships. We insist that aid must come through the proper channels and not through a covertly organized 'athletes' fund. That no injustice might occur in perfectly proper instances of athletic assistance, why should it not be feasible to require alumni to register their protégés three or four years in advance of their matriculation? There could then be no doubt of the motive behind the gift and funds involved could be banked with the university treasury."

"The change in alumni attitude that we believe necessary to the health of athletics means also the abolishment of summer stencils. It means the abolishment by common consent of every special consideration made to men for their athletic ability alone. It does not mean that athletics are to be reserved for the rich, but that commerce shall be kept from the world of sport."

BROOKLYN VS. HIGHLANDERS  
NEW YORK, March 28.—Brooklyn and New York are baseball enemies today, and will continue hostilities until the regular season opens and adherents of both teams will watch the progress of their favorites on their long trip through the south, which begins today at Beaumont and will lead them, eventually, to this city. In the meantime, the Giants and the Chicago White Sox continue to meet in a series, which so far has resulted in the Sox having the edge. Yesterday's encounter at Ft. Worth, Tex., was pleasing to the McGraw team, who won handsily 11 to 2.

MALE STAR IS HONORED  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—Malcolm P. Aldrich '22, captain of Yale University football and basketball teams, has been voted by his classmates as the member having done the most for Yale during the course of the year. It was announced today. Aldrich was also voted the most admired, the most popular and the most versatile member of the class which graduated in June.

UNION B. C. TO  
OUTLINE PLANSOarsmen to Have Informal Dinner  
Thursday; Tryout Monday

Union Boat Club rowing plans for this season will be outlined at an informal dinner at the club house on Thursday evening, which will be attended by the crew candidates and other members who are interested. This meeting will inaugurate the 1922 crew activities and will enable the completion of arrangements for the first tryouts on the water which will take place at 5:30 Monday afternoon, at the club's upstream boathouse on the Charles River.

It is difficult to forecast just how good an eight the Union will be this year, according to J. Armyory Jeffries, acting captain, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that probably not more than two of last year's crew would be available this season. The support of a number of former varsity men from various colleges can be counted on, however, so it appears that the 1922 aggregation will not be lacking in the ability which has always characterized this club's eights. Unfortunately last year's stroke, Delmar Leighton will not be able to be among the candidates.

The race program, so far as it has been decided upon already, will include a meeting with Technology on May 6, participation in the American Henley at Philadelphia, May 27, as well as races with the various Harvard crews through the season. In connection with the regatta at Philadelphia, it will be recalled that the Steward's Challenge Cup will be contested for and that the Union Boat Club crew won this trophy in 1916 and ran second to the Navy last year, beating out the University of Pennsylvania varsity.

The new crew will be coached, as for many seasons past, by William Haines, coach of the Harvard crews under R. H. Howe, and it is believed that about 15 to 18 men will come out for practice so that there may be enough material to develop a second eight.

"There is little chance," says Mr. Jeffries, "that there will be any trip abroad this summer for the club's crews to participate in the English Henley as was the case in 1914 and 1920."

STROKE OARS IN  
TEST AT HARVARD  
Coach and Committee to Select  
Two From Ten Candidates

Head Coach R. H. Howe and his committee on strokes are devoting today and tomorrow to getting a line on which of 10 members of the Harvard varsity crew squad who are candidates for stroke on the two varsity eights which will be retained for the spring racing will be retained. The men who are candidates for the two positions are:

Capt. G. M. Appleton '22, Walter Amory '24, R. F. Bradford '23, Huntington Brown '22, S. N. Brown '24, L. B. La Farge '22, E. S. Matthews '23, Garrison Norton '23, R. C. Storey Jr. '24 and R. C. Walcott '23.

Coach Howe has selected seven oarsmen who will make up the balance of the crew as the various candidates are tested out and in this way he expects to get a better idea of the relative merits of the stroke oars than he could obtain by having them row with different men. A race between the three varsity eights was held yesterday with Crew A showing up slightly the better. Crew C used a higher stroke than the other eights. The coaches appear quite satisfied with the work of the varsity squad up to the present time.

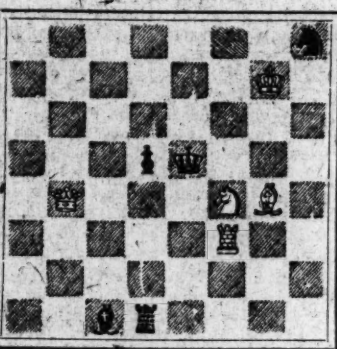
Harvard started spring football yesterday under Head Coach T. F. Fisher '12 with 35 men out for practice. D. C. Parmenter '13 and R. M. Sedgwick '21 took charge of the linemen, while Fisher and Capt. C. C. Buell '13 coached the backfield candidates. The linemen practiced starts, dodging and handling the ball while the backs passed and kicked.

One hundred and one candidates reported to Head Coach W. J. Bingham for spring varsity track and field work and 54 for the freshman team. This was 40 less than last spring and Coach Bingham has asked for more recruits. Capt. J. F. Brown '22, Dr. D. C. Parmenter and Coach Bingham addressed the varsity candidates, while Coach Bingham and J. R. Tolbert '11, who will be in charge of the freshmen, addressed the latter candidates.

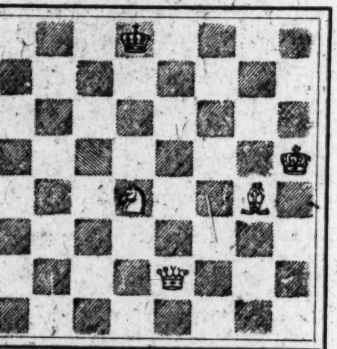
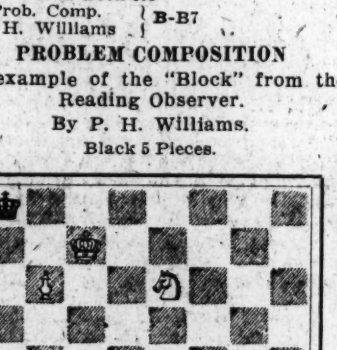
Following the meeting the running candidates took a light practice on the new city track. The field event men practiced under the supervision of Coach Farrell and Coach Mikko.

LAST CHANCE FOR PITTSBURGH  
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 28.—The Red Sox and Pittsburgh are due to meet at Pine Bluff this afternoon in the final game of their spring practice, and it will be the last chance for Pittsburgh to save itself from losing the series, as the games now stand 2 to 1, in favor of the Red Sox. Yesterday Manager Duffy had his Regulars and Yannisians stage another contest, which was won by the latter, 9 to 8. Six runs in the ninth inning was what settled the game, which had been all in favor of the Regulars up to that time. Dodge and Finn pitched for the winners, with Pingree and Mattie in the box for the losers.

OLD TIMERS WIN BATTLE  
PITTSBURGH, March 28.—The Pittsburgh Nationals took part in two games at Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday afternoon, according to information which reached here. In the first against the Yannisians the regulars easily gathered the honors, 7 to 2, but when lined up against a combination of stars of years gone by, in a two-inning contest, they were defeated, 11 to 7. Fred Clarke, former manager of the team, gathered Hugh Duffy and James Burke of the Red Sox camp, Joe Kelly, Hot Springs for the Highlanders, Manager Gibson, C. R. Adams, William Hinchman and Fraser of Pittsburgh and Holly, formerly of the Pittsburgh Federals. Duffy went out in right, Clarke in left, Holly in short, Burke on center, Adams in the bat, Kelly in center, Fraser on second and Adams pitched. Henry O'Day umpired.

CHESS  
By George H. DabbittPROBLEM NO. 351  
By G. C. Alvey  
Black 5White 5  
Mate in twoPROBLEM NO. 352  
By E. G. Olden  
Yazoo City, Miss.Original: Composed especially for The  
Christian Science Monitor

Black 1 Piece

White 4 Pieces  
Mate in threeSOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 349. Q-B6 K-K4  
No. 350. 1. B-K3 etc KxP  
2. B-K6 etc Kt any  
3. B-B3 etc Kt any  
Prob. Comp. B-B7  
P. H. WilliamsPROBLEM COMPOSITION  
An example of the "Block" from the  
Reading Observer.  
By P. H. Williams.  
Black 5 Pieces.White 5 Pieces.  
Mate in two

NOTES  
Jose R. Capablanca, the world's chess champion, is on an extended tour of Europe with his bride (formerly Senorita Gloria Simoni of Cuba), from which he expected to return in November, after taking part in the British Chess Federation scheduled at London during July. That the champion due for much opposition in this tournament is apparent, as the entries of Tartakower, Kostich, Rubinstein and Aljechin having already been received. While passing through the United States he lost only two games out of some 260 played; one at Chicago and one at Philadelphia.

The Brooklyn, N. Y. Chess Club has started its annual championship tournament with nine entries, including A. Cass, the title holder.

Chess in Rhode Island has shown remarkable activity of late. The Providence Chess Club having grown from some 30 over 100 members within a year. In a recent exhibition a chess automaton won 17 and lost one game. The mystery of the performance filled the rooms to their capacity. April 1 is set for some similar attraction.

Exhibiting at the Boston (Mass.) Chess Club, Dr. S. Putnam won all of 12 games contested and C. E. Norwood won 10 and lost 3.

Trying Spero was successful at the City Club of Boston in retaining the championship of Ohio by defeating W. J. Huske in the play-off, 3 to 2, which gave him the silver cup offered by the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Middlesex championship, England, is under way with 22 entrants and will be a knock-out affair until four are left when the present champion will enter and two games between each will be played for the finals.

Shelfield defeated Leeds in the Woodhouse Cup.

Competition 5/4-4/4. Score:  
Sheffield Leads  
1. H. H. Clarke 1/2 F. D. Yates 1/2  
2. C. R. Currie 1/2 F. Schofield 1/2  
3. E. Dale 1/2 A. C. Ivimey 1/2  
4. W. H. Spence 1/2 S. Leader 1/2  
5. E. J. Griffith 1/2 A. Williams 1/2  
6. C. North 1/2 G. Pollard 1/2  
7. A. H. Hobbs 1/2 R. C. Thorpe 1/2  
8. W. E. Shipway 1/2 W. J. L. O'Connell 1/2  
9. H. H. Jones 1/2 J. Croxall 1/2  
Total 5/4-4/4. Total 4/4-5/4

The City of Lincoln Chess Club championship was won for the second time by J. H. Todd.

A quadrangular tournament held at Tribes, Germany, was reported as won by Rubenstein (3) with Bogoljuboff and Spielmann tied for second with 6 points. The following is from

the recent Hague tournament.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Maroczy. White.  
1 Kt-KB3 P-K4  
2 P-Q4 P-B4  
3 P-K3 P-K3  
4 P-B4 Kt-B3  
5 P-QR3 Kt-B3  
6 P-BP3 BxP  
7 P-QKt4 B-Q3  
8 B-Kt2 Castles  
9 QKt-Q2 Q-K2  
10 B-K2 R-Q  
11 Castles KtXP  
12 PXP KtXP  
13 Q-Kt B-Kt5  
14 B-Q3 P-KR3  
15 P-QR3 Kt-Kt3  
16 KtXB Kt-Kt3  
17 B-K4 Kt-R5  
18 R-R2 P-QR4  
19 P-Kt5 Kt-R2  
20 B-Q4 Kt-B  
21 R-Q QKt-Kt3  
22 Kt-Q3 QR-B  
23 B-B2 BxP  
24 BxP KtXB  
25 Q-Kt3 R-B5  
26 QKtR Q-Kt5  
27 RxB QxQ  
28 RxB RxB  
29 R-B R-Kt3  
30 BxP KR-Q8  
31 RxB KtKt ck  
32 K-R2 RxBP  
33 B-Q4 P-QKt3  
Resigns

SPORTS PROPOSAL  
PLEASES MAYORPlayground Pay System, Hockey  
Fields, Considered

Allotment of space for field hockey on the public playgrounds of Boston, in accordance with the plan advocated by P. J. Finneran, athletic coach, and published recently in The Christian Science Monitor, will be considered immediately said Mayor J. M. Curley, in a speech interview yesterday afternoon. It was pointed out to the Mayor, in this connection, that with field hockey becoming more popular in Greater Boston and demanding places where it can be played, and an increased interest in golf, tennis, baseball and football, followers of these sports and especially those who have had to depend upon the municipal playgrounds for their competition are turning their attention to the resources of the city in this direction.

In the last few years the public grounds have been allowed to run down, and Mr. Finneran's idea, as previously published, was to provide a checking system with very nominal fees, and to have instructors on duty so that the actual users of playgrounds would take the interest of an investor in them, to the benefit of all. The Mayor said the idea presented possibilities and that he realized that further systematization was in demand, and that although the cost factor would prevent wholesale reconnoitering at once, yet some recognition of the people's wants in the direction of field hockey could be reasonably expected soon.

Mayor Curley said that the matter of money was the catch in the plans of Mr. Finneran, but that the small contributions of users of the grounds might do more to make the public take a better attitude on the privilege of public sporting areas, and might even go quite a way in solving the expense problem.

As the situation stands now with regard to playgrounds in general, in Boston, the Mayor said, "The municipal playground system in point of area is, at the present time, an overgrown plant. The extent and number of such recreational grounds has become utterly disproportionate to the amount of money which the city has so far been able to appropriate for the upkeep and improvement of them."

In the park and recreation survey of 1915, Mayor Curley stated, it was estimated that \$3,000,000 would be needed to put the grounds in shape, and that although \$2,500,000 has already been spent, there is need still of an expenditure of \$1,000,000, which is not likely to be forthcoming for some time.

The plans outlined by Mr. Finneran have brought up the whole matter of providing the children of the city with adequate play facilities, and with this promised cooperation of the Mayor results can well be expected soon.

INDIAN RUNNER IN MARATHON  
Three more entries were received by Manager T. P. Kanaly of the Boston Athletic Association, yesterday afternoon, for the annual C. S. Hammond memorial Boston Marathon run April 19. They are D. S. Meuse, a full-blooded Indian, E. K. Scholl and Salvatore Macrelli, Macrelli, who represents the Cyclist Athletic Club of Somerville, finished twenty-fourth in last year's race. Scholl comes from Natick, while Meuse will represent the Cunningham Gymnasium. Although the latter has never run in a distance race he has sufficient knowledge to realize its rigors. Interest in the race has spread all over the country. Requests for entry blanks have been received from Chicago, Florida and Canada, as well as from the nearby localities.

BRVES VS. SENATORS AGAIN  
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 28.—Manager Fred Mitchell is scheduled to take his Boston Braves down to Tampa today for the fifth game of the practice series with the Senators. Both manager and players are confident that they will win this afternoon after a hard practice game between the Regulars and Yannisians yesterday, which the Yannisians won, 3 to 2. Thanks largely to a home run by Frank Putnam, who has been trying to win a regular place in the Braves infield, but will be let out under an optional agreement.

PLAN OPEN GOLF TOURNEY  
WASHINGTON, March 27.—Plans to conduct an open golf tournament at 12 holes medal play April 4 and 5 were announced tonight by the Columbia Country Club. Many of the golf professionals competing in the North and South open tournaments at Pinehurst, N. C., are expected to enter the contest here, it was said.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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ATMOSPHERE  
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Every Sunday 75c

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lunch  
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Up One Flight Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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2nd and 3rd Floors  
Elevator at Entrance  
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Next 4th St. entrance to  
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ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF CAPITOL  
Same Management and Staff as  
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modified American Plan. Rooms  
and meals or Room only.  
Unusually moderate rates  
ROBT. N. PATTERSON, Prop.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN  
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine  
380 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00  
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KENTUCKY AVE. AND BEACH  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
Second Hotel from Boardwalk  
American plan. All outside rooms, elaborate  
and complete. Modern in every detail.  
Cuisine and service a special feature.  
THE NORRIS COMPANY

CARDINALS BEAT ATHLETICS  
PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Facing  
major league opponents the first time  
this season, the Philadelphia Athletics  
were humbled, 13 to 3, at Galveston  
yesterday by the St. Louis Nationals. The  
American Leaguers were able to collect  
only five hits while the Cardinals ham-  
mered out 19. At Leesburg the Phillies  
continued to overwhelm college opposition,  
defeating Jackson College, 26 to 1.  
The youngsters offered a poor test for the  
National League players, who made a  
total of 28 hits, including three home  
runs.

HUNT AND MAYER REAPPOINTED  
ITHACA, N. Y., March 27.—Ray Hunt  
and Clyde Mayer, assistants to Gilmore  
Doble in coaching of the Cornell University  
football team last fall, have been  
reappointed to serve next season, according  
to an announcement given out by  
Graduate Manager Rumsy Berry today.  
Hunt, a graduate of the University of  
Washington, came east with Coach Doble  
several weeks ago, and Mayer played in  
the Cornell backfield for two seasons.

CRAVATH TO MINNEAPOLIS  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—C. C.  
Cravath, veteran outfielder and at one  
time holder of the National League home  
run record, has been signed by the  
Minneapolis club of the American Association.  
Cravath, who formerly managed the  
Philadelphia Nationals, managed the  
Salt Lake City club last season and goes  
to the Millers a free agent.

## EUROPEAN

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Residence of H. M. the  
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Facing the Victoria  
and Albert Mu-  
seum.  
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latest hotel improvements at very reasonable  
rates. Tariff on Application  
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with its superb location  
overlooking Harbor and  
Puget Sound, should  
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readers of The  
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230 ROOMS—FIREPROOF  
Rates, with Bath Rates, with Bath  
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FIRST CLASS CAFE IN CONNECTION  
ALSO GARAGE FOR MOTORISTS  
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Metropolitan in its appointments and  
operation, yet known best of all for its  
homelike quiet and for the unfailing  
comfort that its guests expect of it.

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Manager.

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Geary St., just off Union Square  
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unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor  
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Room Tariff Mailed on Request.  
Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c, Lunch 65c  
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Hotel Stewart is famous  
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
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## PORTUGUESE PREMIER MEETS HIS CABINET AGAIN IN LISBON

Disarmament Problem Believed to Be Paramount Issue Confronting Present Government

LISBON, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Premier and the Cabinet having returned home to Lisbon, there is a more tranquil air than for some time past, but soldiery have still been coming in from the provinces and assisting to surround Lisbon, while all the elements are present for a renewal and intensifying of the recent troubles. However, the Government now seems to have got the army on its side.

The assistance of the army is assured for the attempted solution of the reorganization of the Government of the National Guard, and the punishment of the revolutionary criminals of Oct. 19, some of whom, military officers, are now in the San Julian fort, that being one of the causes of the recent disturbances. The imprisoned officers, after having previously intimated their desire that there should be no revolution on their account, have now sent a telegram to the President of the Republic in which they express their ardent desire for the tranquillity of the Nation. The Government has intimated that as long as these questions are not finally settled anything in the way of normal order in Portugal is impossible, as it is continually threatened by the chance of a very severe collision between the army and the guard, the former being dominated by October revolutionary influences.

The National Republican Guard has come to understand that public opinion has taken a strong turn against it, and that it must moderate its attitude and perhaps even return to the comparatively harmless state in which it existed up to the time of the coup of Sidonio Paes and the Royalist revolt. Up to then the functions of the guard had been nothing more than those of police, but in view of what was then happening, it was recognized on a military basis, and there were entities within it that, with assistance from outside, quickly perceived its possibilities and exerted them.

**Guard Rival of Army**  
A rival to the army was established, cannon and machine guns were acquired in large numbers, and Portugal all at once found itself with two armies without any special reason for having one. Becoming arrogant, the Republican Guard took an increasing interest in political affairs and exerted its power. It was accepted always as mistress of Lisbon, responsible for the maintenance of public order therein, the army having no real concern with the capital save in the case of great emergency. To such an extent did the power and the confidence of the Guard increase that the government was driven out of Lisbon and the proposition that the ministry had better be permanently established at Coimbra was set up. For the moment the Guard is under a cloud, but few have confidence that difficulties with it are at an end. In Portugal, particularly when a new set of difficulties is established, it is exceedingly hard to get rid of them.

Some of the newspapers, including the important *Diário de Notícias* and the *Primeiro de Janeiro*, intimate that they have information that the recent revolutionary threats had a double origin. On the one hand there was what is euphemistically termed a social movement in progress, and that movement is still in existence, the maritime workers and the street car men being the basis of it.

**Want "Federal Republic"**  
The other movement was of the political order, the object here being, it is said, to set up a "federal republic" of a somewhat indefinite complexion between the monarchy and the republic, exercised by representatives of all the political creeds. Even in an official note it is remarked that a rising of a political and social character had been anticipated, and that measures had been taken to thwart the plans of the plotters.

In the matter of the strikers it is understood that the street car men have appealed to the General Confederation of Labor and that the latter is hesitating over the question of a general strike. Some of the conditions may be favorable, but others are decidedly adverse, and it is notable that public opinion in Portugal which for two or three years past has been extremely apathetic, is beginning to assert itself appreciably. This has done much towards putting a stop to the ambitions of the National Guard, and opinions on the attitude of the strikers are now being strongly manifested.

In spite of the fact that a postponement of the opening of Parliament had been generally anticipated, the chamber has been duly summoned and the Government has presented itself to them. On the whole, the attitude of the Government created a better impression than had been expected. The Premier, Mr. Maria da Silva, made a statement in which he announced a governmental program. This announcement partook of the character of no many others of the kind that had gone before, with not an item fulfilled, and promised reforms that everybody knows cannot be undertaken. The Premier intimated that the Government would base its foreign policy as heretofore on the maintenance of friendship with Great Britain, Spain and Brazil, while at the same time the utmost efforts would be made to establish discipline at home.

In reference to the crying evil from which Portugal is suffering so severely, the enormous multiplicity of officials, Mr. da Silva said that in the interests of economy no new official would be appointed, while at the same time the criticism is made that there is urgent need for abolishing some thousands, and for reducing the emoluments of many of the remainder, while, on the other hand, the mention of five years indicates a most peculiar degree of optimism, since the average duration of governments is only a little over five weeks. The possibilities of income tax were mentioned, and it was stated that the time had come for a return to normality in the matter of wheat purchase, which has been the subject of various scandals.

The monthly credits were voted at the opening sittings of the new Parliament, and a bill for the reorganization of the National Guard.

## A Memorial Pilgrimage to Tuskegee, Ala.

New York, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Founders Day exercises at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., will be held from April 2 to April 7 and will include the presentation and dedication of the memorial statue of Booker T. Washington, erected by members of the Negro race as a tribute to their leader.

The statue is the work of Charles Keck of New York City. It is cast in bronze and stands eight feet high from the top of the pedestal. The figure of Dr. Washington is shown standing behind the crouching form of a Negro, in the act of raising a veil-like fabric as if to lift from the race the shadow of prejudice and ignorance. Washington's left hand is open in an appealing fashion as though to show the world what it can do for the Negro.

The expression on the face of Washington is benign and noble, while the look on the visage of the other man reminds one of a child just emerging into a new and glorious world. In his hands are seen books, a carpenter's square, anvil and plow, symbols of the activities of the new life into which he is being led.

Fresh from the inspiration of training under General Armstrong in Hampton, Va., Booker T. Washington went to Tuskegee in 1881. Here George W. Campbell, a banker, and Lewis Adams, a Negro tinsmith, both of Tuskegee, had founded with the help of a modest appropriation from the state Legislature, a school for colored people. General Armstrong was asked for a fitting teacher, and he recommended and sent Booker T. Washington.

**Two Cabins and a Ruined Chapel**  
The beginnings were humble and inadequate, even for the south in the reconstruction days, for the school's industrial plant consisted of only two frame cabins and a ruined chapel on an abandoned cotton plantation near the outskirts of the town. In face of the contrast between the wealthy old town and the abandoned plantation, and the sharper contrast between public opinion and his message, of the dignity of labor for his race, this untold young man began to build for his people and his country.

Local opposition soon changed from hostility to approval as the school developed and attracted national attention. The country really awoke to the significance of Washington's message when he spoke in the auditorium at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895. The next year Harvard University conferred on Washington an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Later the Southern Education Board was organized, on which served such men as Walter Hines Page, Morris K. Jesup, William H. Baldwin Jr., and Albert Shaw. Other prominent men of affairs who have taken keen practical interest in the affairs of Tuskegee Institute have been Theodore Roosevelt, Charles W. Elliot, Robert Carnegie, Lyman Abbott, Andrew C. Ogden, and William G. Wilcox, the present chairman of the board of trustees.

**Three Million Dollar Equipment**  
From the two abandoned shacks and ruined chapel in 1881, the institute has grown to an enviable position in the world of education. A Carnegie library, the bricks for which were made and laid by the students themselves, graces the campus. The experimental farm not only educates young Negroes of both sexes in up-to-date dairying, cultivation, stock raising, etc., but also gives expert advice and help to the farmers in the surrounding country. The music department of the institute has always been most successful, frequent concerts being given by the band, orchestra and glee club. It is stated that the total value of the plant and structures, including all the up-to-date machinery

## VIENNA FINANCE PROGRAM OUTLINED BY CHANCELLOR

Credits of Four and a Quarter Million Pounds Will Be Used to Stabilize Crown—Liquor Tax Boost Due

VIENNA, March 4 (Special Correspondence)—Before a crowded and expectant house, Chancellor Schöner, unfolded the Government's program for disposition of the foreign credits, four and a quarter million pounds, he explained, had been either actually contributed or definitely promised by Great Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. It was proposed to use this sum for the stabilizing of the crown in the foreign markets. The Chancellor did not explain precisely how this was to be done, but it is understood that credits in foreign currencies at the disposition of the Government, will be used at critical moments on the bourse, in buying crowns to prevent their falling too low.

Care will be taken that this money is returned later to the special credits fund and not swallowed up in the general budget. This was the mistake made by the Government before, when the proceeds from sales of foodstuffs bought with credits aggregating \$48,000,000, were taken into the ordinary state funds. The Chancellor also gave the assurance that as far as the present Government was concerned, not a penny of the credits would be used for any other purpose than provided for in the measure now proposed.

The Chancellor was optimistic regarding the outcome of the plan for stabilizing the crown. He declared it would put a stop to present speculation in crowns and the "bidding" of foreign money on the bourse. The result would be that Austria's manufacturers and merchants would have a reasonable, stable basis for making their calculations for carrying on business. With a definite standard of value for the crown, everybody would know what he would receive for his labor, what profit he would get from his trading, and would have the assurance that his savings would not be rendered worthless by devaluation.

Whether the Chancellor's optimism

## OTTAWA TO BE ASKED TO HELP FISHERMEN

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Ontario fishermen of the Great Lakes, hard hit by the Fordney tariff, are still busily engaged finding ways and means to counter that measure. The Fordney bill and other matters affecting the industry were discussed here at a joint meeting of heads of Dominion and provincial fisheries departments. It was agreed that the Fordney bill will place an almost prohibitive duty on Canadian fish for importation into the United States. Representatives from Ottawa to Washington to remedy the situation will be urged.

## LEGISLATORS IN INDIA DEMAND EQUALITY WITH THE WHITES

Speech by Winston Churchill Regarding Africa Brings Quick Response in Delhi

DELHI, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—The first animated debate of the 1922 session of the Indian Legislature arose in the Legislative Assembly on Feb. 9. On that date Mr. Agnihotri, a member from the Central Provinces, moved a resolution protesting that any departure from the pledge of equal citizenship for Indians in the

British Empire given at the Imperial Conference of 1921 would be regarded as a serious breach of faith by the British Government. The debate would, in any case, have aroused a good deal of feeling, but it easily became the most important issue of the moment on account of a speech delivered in London by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he practically promised that Kenya, which is the new name for British East Africa, would be made a preserve for white colonists.

The issue thus raised, with the British Government leaning toward the white colonist in Kenya, and the Government of India backed by a somewhat clamorous legislature strongly endeavoring to uphold Indian rights, will not be easily settled. The East African problem is difficult enough, and even if it stood alone its solution would present serious difficulties, but it does not stand alone, for it is bound up with the rapidly ripening question. Is the British Commonwealth to be a fraternity of white peoples or not? The action of the three principal dominions of the British Crown, Canada, South Africa and Australia has already forced this question into the forefront of international politics; and, whatever action is taken in Kenya, India will read in it the lesson of what she may expect elsewhere throughout the Empire.

The solution of this question is, therefore, of vital importance in the first place to the British Commonwealth, because the manner in which it is solved will largely influence the course of the internal development of King George's dominions during the next generation.

There is, however, an even bigger question behind this purely British problem. If the combined deliberations of the governments of Westminster and of Delhi should fail to find a solution which, at the least, is not reflected by Indian public opinion, then not only will the difficulties of India's place in the Empire rapidly increase, but the whole relationship of East and West will be prejudiced.

Without continuing the question further at this moment, it may be said that here is an issue which concerns every civilized man, no matter where he lives. If England and India can not find a modus vivendi by which India may find a comfortable and dignified place within the British Commonwealth, thus firmly building a bridge between East and West, no other power need hope to achieve the task.

**GERMAN CONCERN'S DIFFICULTIES**  
BERLIN, March 28—The shareholders of the Siemens Elektrische Werke have been severely hit by the depreciation of foreign exchange, especially that on Swiss money, according to the company's annual report. The report states that the company's debt on this account amounts to 183,000 marks. Part of this can be recovered from the reserve fund, but there remains an uncovered loss of more than 162,000 marks.

**BIDS FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT**  
WASHINGTON, March 28—Henry P. Fletcher, who will leave the United States Saturday to assume his post as Ambassador to Belgium, called at the White House today to bid farewell to President Harding.

## Classified Advertisements

**REAL ESTATE**  
FOR SALE—Country place with all comforts near Great Barrington, Mass. Very reasonable. O. EMERICH, 605 E. 24th St., N. Y. City.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT**  
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TO SUIT, early in May, for permanent occupancy, apartment of 3 rooms and 4 baths; see only by appointment. Phone Brookline 770.

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BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY  
The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway invite bids for furnishing two (2) underfoot stones and cinder graders and erecting same under two (2) 1825 ft. p. B. & W. boilers at 125,000 power station.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**  
WANTED for a position not necessary as farmer, but one in sympathy with animals; good proportion and future; state age and experience. A. H. W. WOODMILL, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

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YOUNG MAN, student, desires position all or part time, knowledge stenography, also experienced driver, city, country, mountains, cars; references unquestionable. HUBBARD, 167 E. 73rd St., New York City.

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STENOGRAPHERS, typists, to register in agency for selective commercial positions; applications accepted only when filed in person. BERNICE DRYER, 25 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

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FOR SALE—Summers' needle point lace, rare design, circular, 12 inches, 100 yards long, one-half yard wide; corners, 100 yards long. JOSEPH E. CLARK, 208 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

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Classified Advertisements

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LADY with executive and administrative ability desires position as secretary in New York City; 6 years' experience government work, 1 year in Paris, France. Box 830, The Christian Science Monitor, 31 E. 40th St., New York City.

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Grocer and Dairyman.  
18 Snow Hill, Bath.

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PRIVATE HOTEL  
1, MARINE MANIONS  
Facing the Sea. Quiet Room for Reading and Study. Special provision for children. Gas fires in bedrooms.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"Loyalties," by John Galsworthy,  
at St. Martin's Theater, London

London, March 14. Special Correspondence. "Loyalties," by John Galsworthy, produced at St. Martin's Theater, London, on March 8. The cast: Charles Winsor.....Edmond Breon Lady Adelaide, his wife.....Miss Dorothy Mearns Ferdinand de Levis.....Ernest Milton Treasure.....Gilbert Rithely Gilbert Canynge.....Dawson Milward Margaret Orme.....Miss Catherine Nesbitt Capt. Ronald Dancy, D.S.O.....Eric Maturin Mabel, his wife.....Miss Meggie Albanesi Inspector Dede.....Griffith Humphreys Robert.....Clifford Humphreys A Constable.....Ian Hunter Augustus Boring.....J. H. Roberts Lord St. Erth.....Ben Field A Club Footman.....Ian Hunter Major Colford.....Malcolm Keen Edward Gravier.....Clifford Mollison A Young Clerk.....Ian Hunter Gilman.....Ben Field Jacob Twisden.....J. H. Roberts Ricardo.....Griffith Humphreys John Galsworthy occupies a place in the drama of England similar to that held by Brieux in the French drama; and will soon occupy a place in the world's dramatic literature equal to that of the great French dramatist. As a dramatist pure and simple Galsworthy goes from strength to strength. There was a time when he seemed in danger of sinking the artist in the preacher, or rather, the advocate, the play in the propaganda. From an artistic point of view, this was not the right order. In a work of art of any description, whatever its ulterior purpose or motive, the artist's first duty is surely to his work of art as such—to his vehicle. He must see that that is well made and capable for its purpose, otherwise, it may never reach its destination, and the freight be lost. Galsworthy was also, in his anxiety to be true to life, to become too photographic. A painted portrait may be more nearly true to life than a photograph. Galsworthy has grasped this fact, and the result is that he has become a greater artist, and consequently a more convincing preacher; the tract has given place to the object lesson.

**This Author's Best Play**  
"Loyalties" is Galsworthy's best play. As its title indicates, it presents a different series of loyalties, species of loyalty. City loyalty, caste loyalty, esprit de corps, racial loyalty as personified in the Jew, professional loyalty in the lawyer, loyalty of friendship and the loyalty of love, of a loving wife to the husband she has chosen for better or worse and who has turned out for the worse; and at the back of it all, that which produces uniformity, which produces a work of art, is the author's loyalty to his own artistic ideal.

As one of the characters in the play remarks, different loyalties cut into and run counter to each other in many ways, and in so doing produce the clash of his admirable drama. The main contest and contrast lies between Jew and Gentile, employed in the play, in a racial rather than in a religious sense. It is needless to go into all the details of the plot which concerns itself with the theft of some money from a Jew by a Gentile, at a house party.

The Jew with his shrewd knowledge of character, suspects the real criminal but unfortunately makes accusations on the mere strength of those suspicions. It is pointed out to him that to do this puts him beyond the pale of that society to which he is anxious to belong. This society has its clubs, of some of which the Jew is anxious to become a member. A bargain is struck and he undertakes to keep his suspicions to himself on condition that he is elected. Unfortunately, he is blackballed by one of these clubs, and consequently blurs out his suspicion at another.

**A Clubman's Dilemma**  
Result, both accused and accuser are brought before the club committee and it is pointed out that if one member is not a thief the other is a liar, and vice versa. The club will tolerate neither of these things in its membership, and the case must be settled, not in the old-fashioned method of a duel, which never settled anything, but in the more thorough and satisfactory method of the law courts. The result is triumph for the Jew and tragedy for the Gentile.

Though in one sense the play is a tragedy of human nature, in another sense it is a triumph for human nature; for it is shown that human nature is on the whole extraordinarily loyal to its own ideal. There is not a character who is not ready to sacrifice his or her life to his or her ideal. The trouble is that different people have different ideals; and the play is, in a sense, a great object lesson, proving how a universal ideal would produce universal brotherhood and universal harmony. A little more generosity and love for their fellow men on both Jew and Gentile's part and the tragedy would have been averted.

**Problem Fairly Stated**  
Galsworthy presents his problem with extraordinary fairness and impartiality and shows himself as good a judge as he is an artist. One instance is sufficient to show this. In the jury box at the trial between Jew and Gentile are two Jews. A Gentile suggests that they should be challenged, whereupon the lawyer points out that the Jew would have an equal right to challenge the other 10 jurymen who are Gentiles! There are many other such instances in a play which is a convincing answer to certain critics who have been recently complaining that English drama is on the wane and English dramatists extinct. And one ventures to prophesy that the success of this fine play will prove the fallacy of another popular grumble, namely, that English audiences do not appreciate a good thing when they get it.

The acting, in every instance fully alive to the occasion. It is really invidious to mention any names, but the chief brunt of the work falls upon the shoulders of Ernest Milton as De Levis the Jew, whose masterly performance is a great tribute to his

splendid training at the Old Vic. Eric Maturin has never done anything so good as his performance of Captain Dancy; possibly because he has never before had such an opportunity. As Mrs. Dancy, Meggie Albanesi consolidates that very high position on the stage which she has managed to attain in such a short time. Among the other parts, three "doubles" should be especially mentioned. They are played by Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Ben Field, and Griffith Humphreys. Not only do they proclaim the versatility of these actors, but also the fairness of the Boardman management, who are evidently anxious to give every man due credit for his work, and scorn the bad old custom of concealing "doubles" by means of fictitious names in the program.

"Loyalties" was followed by Barrie's brilliant fragment "Shall We Join the Ladies?" C. A.

Arnold Daly Acts  
"Voltaire" in New York

Plymouth Theater, New York—Arthur Hopkins presents Arnold Daly in a romantic comedy, "Voltaire," by Lila Taylor and Gertrude Purcell; settings by Robert Edmund Jones; staged by Arthur Hopkins. The cast: François Marie Arout de Voltaire.....Arnold Daly Jean Le Rond D'Alembert, Lionel Hogarth Aristide Freron.....Frederick Truesdell Le Duc de Navailles.....Horace Braham Marquis de Villette.....Leslie Absten Father Adam.....John S. O'Brien Molsen.....George LeGuere Wagniere.....Howard Clancy Janvier.....Marcel Rousseau Mlle. Clairon.....Carlotta Monterey Mme. Denis.....Jane Wheatley Marie Cornuelle.....Marguerite Forrest

NEW YORK, March 24. (Special Correspondence)—Arthur Hopkins, Arnold Daly and Voltaire make an alluring combination. Mr. Daly is one of the best American actors, and it seems fitting that he should find a full expression of the richness of his talent under the management of so capable a producer as Mr. Hopkins. It is easy to understand the temptation of presenting Mr. Daly in a portrait of the great French Bernard Shaw of 1765, and the general result is pretty good. The unfortunate part of the combination is that the play was written by two talented but very young playwrights from Columbia University.

The maturity and workmanship of Mr. Arthur Hopkins, Arnold Daly, and Robert Edmund Jones, who did the scenery, simply places the youthful dramatists in too speedy a class, and from the first word spoken in the play until the final curtain, we feel the presence of the debutante. They wisely chose a few days toward the finish of the stormy life of the famous Frenchman at his chateau at Ferney, and they cleverly condensed a great deal of Voltaire into three acts, but the most mature craftsmanship is required for just that kind of historical condensation, and the explanation on the program that there is no pretense at historical drama does not make up the deficiency even though it may explain.

Walker Whiteside  
in "The Hindu"

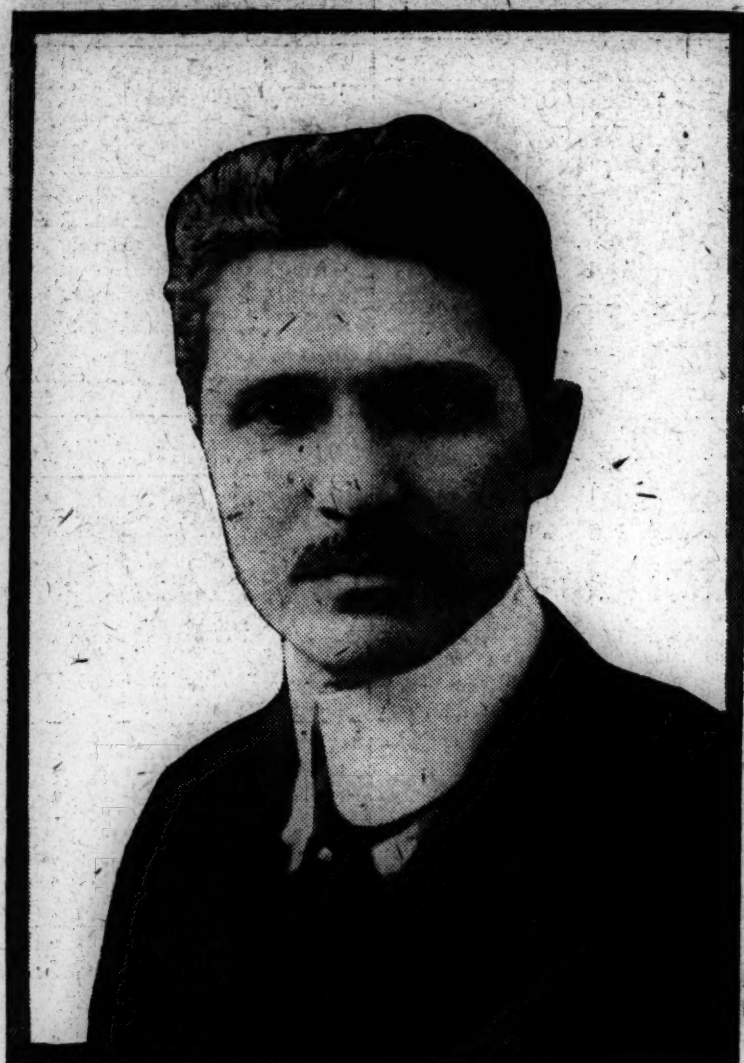
Comedy Theater, New York—Walker Whiteside, in a modern mystery melodrama, "The Hindu." The cast: Maharajah.....Mr. Don Richmond Hari.....Mr. Maurice Barrett Shiraz.....Miss Mignon McClintock Clarence Cartwright.....Miss Sydney Shields Denton Morgan.....Mr. Ian MacLaren Prince Tamar.....Mr. Whiteside A Priest.....Mr. Stanley G. Wood Princes Yashoda.....Miss Maude Allan Ghinzi.....Mr. Grant Sherman Gautamar.....Mr. William Coray Gupta.....Mr. S. Pazumba Mulahs, Priests, Hindu Servants, etc.

NEW YORK, March 23. (Special Correspondence)—Walker Whiteside is one of the most earnest of American actors, and a new production by him is looked forward to with interest. The title "The Hindu" promised well, even though it had the mystery play label also attached to it. The play, as presented at the Comedy Theater Tuesday evening, is a disappointment, and chiefly because it has been seen many times before, and in many cases has been more expertly handled.

"The Hindu" most closely resembles "The Green Goddess," which was presented recently at the Booth Theater and had so successful a New York run. "The Green Goddess" just barely escaped complete condemnation through the fact that, although a lurid melodrama of the Hawkshaw detective type, it was so deftly written by William Archer and so deftly played by George Arliss, an excellent company, that the public was almost led to believe that it was new.

"The Hindu" suffers from the same reason that the performance of a pretentious play would suffer if presented to an audience that knew how all the tricks were worked, but were expected to be convinced by the tricks. There are plenty of mysterious cabinets with doors opening at opportune time, and after every exit the person left alone on the stage glides swiftly as a panther to the opposite side of the room and listens at a keyhole. It is all very well done and even at the present moment would grip the audience if the play justified itself.

Miss Sydney Shields and Maurice Barrett gave excellent performances in Mr. Whiteside's support.

S. Marion Tucker  
President of the New York Drama LeagueThe Widespread Service of  
the New York Drama League

New York, March 24. (Special Correspondence)—If we attend a play with an election the play is no good, according to our companion, if it is badly lighted; to a costume, no matter how beautiful the blank verse is read, the play is no good if it is badly costumed; for a scenic artist the evening is ruined if the stage settings are bad, and so on up and down the line.

The writer once attended a stage hands' benefit. The chief carpenter made a speech in front of the curtain, in which he said that of course plays had to be written, and the actors had to play the play, but that to his mind the important thing was the stage hands, in that even though the author wrote the play, the actors were helpless without the stage hands to put up the scenery and for pride in his work in each department that makes for the success of the working forces in the theater. Having recently interviewed the president of the Theatrical Managers' Association, who represents those that present the plays, and having interviewed those who act the plays, I desired to hear the point of view of the organization that was created in the interest of those who go to see the plays.

**In the Interest of Audiences**  
Prof. S. Marion Tucker is the president of the New York Drama League and the Drama League is an organization built in the interest of those who sit out front. The league is a worth-while organization and in the 10 years of its existence has thoroughly justified that existence. Its already large membership is increasing daily as people are coming more and more to know the value of cooperation in social life. Professor Tucker is to the chair of English in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and to the Drama League what Prof. George Pierce Baker is to Harvard and the 47 Workshop, or Professor William Lyon Phelps is to Yale and the Yale Dramatic Association.

"The New York Drama League," said Doctor Tucker, "was formed to stimulate interest in the drama. We have no commercial aspirations, we have no ax to grind, we are not a producing group and have no desire to be, we have no supercilious or highbrow point of view; we are simply drawing together those who love the best in the theater for the purpose of conference and helpfulness. We are a league for service—that is all."

**Supporting Good Plays**  
"We do all we can for everything and everybody connected with the theater whose aim is toward a high and helpful standard. We believe in actively supporting a good play when it is produced here in New York; we don't just talk about it, we really do. Our play-going committee is in the audience of nearly every first night during the season, and in a short time we will have 100 active members, who will not only attend but report on every new play. The result of this report will be immediately communicated to our membership list, enabling our members to attend the plays favorably reported on."

"Many excellent plays have perished in New York for lack of proper support. Our aim is to work rapidly to help prevent the closing of any more such plays. We hope to help rescue them in time. The managers are recognizing the Drama League's usefulness in the theater much more rapidly than we had hoped for. This season we made an experiment that has turned out so well that we shall double and triple it in our activities next year. We purchased outright 200 and 300 tickets at a time where a very good play has been produced. We purchased one entire audience of

performances, if funds permit, are contemplated during the forthcoming season.

A new play, "The Schenck Six," by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, will be produced shortly in New York by the Selwyns and A. H. Woods. It is another play dealing with Potash and Perlmutter, and will have Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr, in their original characters.

"The Pigeon" has moved from the Greenwich Village Theater to the Frazee Theater in New York.

Jarry's "Ubu-Roi"  
Revived in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 22. (Special Correspondence)—One of the most extraordinary legends that has ever sprung up in France has been destroyed. For many years people have been talking of "Ubu-Roi," the farcical piece of Alfred Jarry, as though it were the most remarkable thing of its kind that was ever written. Its enormous reputation perhaps does render it remarkable but in other aspects it certainly does not deserve anything like the fuss that has been made of it.

While "Ubu-Roi" remained a mere memory, while it was difficult to procure a copy of the book, while it was difficult to dissipate the amazing renown of this bit of buffoonery. Unfortunately for himself as well as for the author whom he boomed into fame, Mr. Luneg-Poe has had the idea of reviving "Ubu-Roi" which he originally produced a quarter of a century ago. The performances have taken place at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. It is hard to see how anyone can refuse to acknowledge that Alfred Jarry and his jeux d'esprit have been vastly over-rated.

And yet so persistent is a legend when it is once created that we have been treated by the critics to comparisons of "Ubu-Roi" with the best work of Rabelais, Molière, and Shakespeare. There are still no doubt plenty of people who believe that these three authors rolled into one would not compose an Alfred Jarry. This is utter nonsense. The characters in "Ubu-Roi" are grotesque, but they are marionettes rather than living beings. There is doubtless much satire in the piece, but it is of a very general sort. The construction is faulty and the story is purile. There is nothing in the piece which makes one stop to think.

Ubu—the name is the happiest part of the play—is an absurd creature of guileful, ignorant, cowardly, cruel, stupid, becomes King of Poland—Poland must be taken to be an imaginary country—and who displays in a series of scenes his vulgarity, his poltroonery, his vanity, and his complete lack of knowledge of finance, his complete inability to rule. This is good sound criticism not only of kings but of other rulers, including the politicians of today. But there is too much facile sentimentality, too little reality in the execution and the presentation of the idea.

However, it is wrong to fly in the opposite direction. Let it suffice to say that the farce is amusing and that its extravagances are droll enough, having protested against this stupid tendency to make masterpieces of mediocre works, and to attribute genius to men of very ordinary talent. The part of Ubu formerly played by Gémier was now played by René Fauchois, who is an excellent actor as well as a capable playwright. The Mère Ubu was represented by Mme. Jean Pierly while Mr. Plaute was the comic Captain Bordure.

G. Bernard Shaw's  
"Candida" Revived

Greenwich Village Theater, New York—Maurice Browne presents Ellen van Volkenburg in "Candida," a pleasant play by George Bernard Shaw. The cast: The Rev. James Mavor Morell, Moroni Olsen Miss Prosperine Garnett.....Janet Young The Rev. Alexander Mill.....Charles Webster Mr. Burgess.....Harry Neville Candida.....Ellen van Volkenburg Eugene Marchbanks.....Byron Foulger

NEW YORK, March 24. (Special Correspondence)—There is a treat in store for the man or woman who likes the best in the theater. At the Greenwich Village Theater, Mr. Maurice Browne and Miss Ellen van Volkenburg are presenting Bernard Shaw's "Candida" in a highly praiseworthy manner. Those who have never seen the play should not miss this opportunity to see Shaw's best play, and those who have not seen it recently will enjoy the reviving of old memories. What does it matter if every member of the cast does not play precisely as well as those who acted the play several years ago? The same play is there and it has lost none of its gripping qualities or its charm. It is safe to say that, all things considered and viewed from every angle of comparison, "Candida" is the best play on the New York stage today.

Miss van Volkenburg possesses that gift that is unusual these days, the gift of versatility. She turns from the opposite types of acting—Greek drama to "Candida"—with amazing ease, and although there is the slight straining in her work, that is in evidence in all the other members of the cast. Her Candida is one of genuine sweetness and gentle understanding. Mr. Browne's Marchbanks is more mental than temperamental, but as a study is interesting. The other members of the company contribute toward making a very pleasant evening.

Mr. Browne and Miss van Volkenburg deserve well of the best theatergoers. They have done some fine things for the stage in Chicago, New York and in the west, and their names are always associated with the distinguished in our theater. They have announced a season of repertoire at the Greenwich Village Theater and New York will do itself proud if it rallies to the practical support of these earnest players. August Strindberg's "Creditors" and Eden Phillips' "The Shadow" are to be presented later in the repertoire.

## The Birmingham Repertory Theater

London, Feb. 22. Special Correspondence. A VISIT to the Birmingham Repertory, and a talk with Mr. Bache Matthews and other members of its governing body, leaves one convinced that here is a little concern almost perfect of its kind—an undertaking run by enthusiasts, who, while aiming steadfastly at the highest possible, remain always practical people of the theater, and wisely steer a middle course between the Scylla of an attainable ideal, and the Charybdis of mere commercialism. Mr. Barry Jackson and his collaborators, in fact, though faced by the many theatrical difficulties of today, have never pandered either to the sensational or to the popular.

Avoiding the purely intellectual as well as the ultra-aesthetic drama, they choose rather plays that, while having pretensions to be called literature, are yet human and alive—established or potential successes. Among their recent productions, for some two months, are "Candida," "The Immortal Hour," "Ghosts," "The Rivals," and Harold Chapin's clever comedy "The New Morality," acted by large own players, and designed, staged, and dressed within their own workshops, by Mr. Paul Shelving, and other capable artists and craftsmen.

## Experiment With Opera

This repertory is now also appealing to the lover of music, as well as to the ordinary playgoer; for the second title on the above list, it will be observed, is an opera, or rather a play-drama, as the program describes it. "The Immortal Hour" was composed by Mr. Rutland Boughton, while for some time had charge of its first producers, The Glastonbury Players—the book having been adapted by him from Fiona Macleod's (William Sharp's) play with the same title. This launching out into opera is a bold experiment; for such productions necessitate the engagement of a moderately large orchestra, with charges so heavy that, as is done, for example, at the Old Vic in London; but we may take it nevertheless as certain that music drama, of one kind or another, will continue to hold a place in the Birmingham Repertory's activities.

For this theater evidently favors a wide scope; and means to unite, in a way that, perhaps, has not been much attempted before, the two sister arts of music and of acting, and to do so at the least possible cost, consistent with efficiency. That is why they seek recruits for their musical company, not so much upon the operative stage, as upon the concert platform, where they take promising people, train them as actors, as well as vocalists.

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and thus develop singer-players possessing a charmingly natural technique, as all may know who have seen that beautiful production, "The Immortal Hour."

**Varied Activities**  
Already the management looks further ahead than Birmingham. They have an eye upon the Black Country, for example; because thither, in due course, they mean to send out companies, with straight plays and musicals too, not so much with the object of making money as of affording to younger members of their own company opportunities and experiences which will be of the utmost value to their future careers. Besides actors and singers, they are training audiences also, and at the same time are learning from them.

The Playgoers Club meets, once a fortnight, at the theater, for the purpose of hearing lectures delivered and papers read, and afterward very frankly discussed. These meetings, in the words of Mr. Alan Bland—editor of yet another of the Birmingham Repertory's activities, their excellent monthly journal, "The Gong"—is "a bridge thrown across the gulf between the stage and the auditorium," a means by which an audience can be made at once more critical and more appreciative. At these gatherings proposals are made and advice is given, considered, and in the end quite frequently adopted by the management; and a much pleasanter, because deeper and more intimate, understanding is arrived at between those who supply the entertainments and the many who enjoy and profit by them. This is a model provincial theater, deserving most whole-hearted encouragement and support.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Bookman's Memories

T. E. Brown

FIRST heard of T. E. Brown through Henley, who revered and admired this Manxman, this Poet, Scholar, Schoolmaster, and Writer of Letters so vital and vivid that I have placed the two volumes of T. E. Brown's "Letters" on my bookshelf beside the "Letters" of Byron.

Occasionally Henley published one of Brown's ecstatic, heartfelt poems in "The Scots and National Observer," and again and again have I heard him declaim, with raptures of appreciation and laughter, snatches of Brown's dialect poems, bits from "Fog'sle Yarns" and "In the Coach," of which Henley wrote "and that sequence of portraits in the Coach—there is anything like them elsewhere?"

Brown dedicated a sonnet to Henley, which begins—  
"Henley, what mark you in the sunset  
glare?"

Three of the later lines are—  
"Friend, scholar loved, look longer;  
how it glows,  
Not glares! God opens a perspective  
to see  
The chambers of the ivory palaces."

Mark those words—"scholar loved." Henley spent his childhood and early youth at Gloucester, and in 1861 Brown was appointed headmaster of the Crypt School, Gloucester. He was there for three years, and in 1864 joined the staff of Clifton College, where he remained the larger part of his life, till the day when he gained his blessed freedom and was able to return to his beloved Isle of Man, to lonely walks, to musings and questionings, to seeking truth and to the making of poems, always the main-spring of his life. He was offered preferment. No. He had found his real life. Hear him on it:

"O, the delight of this leisure! I read, I write, I play. Good gracious! I shouldn't wonder if my music came to something yet. . . . I always think the sea a great challenger and promoter of song. I will trust him with my secret. But O Irwin! (a lifelong friend) the leisure of it! the leisure of it! This at last is life. All life hitherto has detained me from my true life!"

When the authorized biography of Henley (too long delayed) is published I hope a full account will be given of those three years at Gloucester when Brown and Henley stood in the relationship of Master and Scholar. Reading Brown's gusty Letters, as if the wind were rushing through them, and the salt spray dashing over them, I can realize how much Brown meant to Henley in the formative period of early youth. Each had the power of attracting and holding disciples, each wrote and taught with a conviction that was almost apostolic, and their influence still persists among those who knew and loved them. If I were asked to name the three most vigorous and independent

writers of that period I should cite Henley, Brown, and Samuel Butler, perhaps the greatest of the three.

Is T. E. Brown read today? The few, I know, are faithful, old Clifton boys, those who respond to originals like Brown, Henley, Butler and Walt Whitman, all those who, like myself, have taken the Brown swing, ecstasy, humanity and humor into their hearts and heads. I have a friend, a schoolmaster, who knows no greater parlor sport than to read T. E. Brown aloud to a few chosen friends. Many times has he sat in my room declaiming the Manx poet. He comes with that thick green volume, tucked under his arm, no fewer than 736 pages, entitled "The Collected Poems of T. E. Brown." He loves to read those in dialect, and the narrative poems, but I prefer some of the others, such as one as that called "My Garden." I learnt it by heart years ago, and whenever I quote it, the companion to whom I murmur these fragrant lines, wants to hear more by this poet, and often, finally, becomes a Brownite.

"A Garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!"

Rose plot,  
Pierced pool,  
The veriest school  
Of peace; and yet the fool  
Contents that God is not—  
Not God! In gardens! when the eve  
is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign:  
"Tis very sure God walks in mine."

I must quote one more poem:

"At Derby Haven in the sweet Manx  
land  
A little girl had written on the sand  
This legend:—'God is love.' But, when  
I said:—

"What meant this writing?" Thus she  
answered:

"Tis father that's at say,  
And I come here to pray,  
And . . . God is love." My eyes grew  
dim—

Blest child! In Heaven above  
Your angel, sees the face of Him  
Whose name is love."

And does not this blackbird snatch  
call to you?

"O blackbird, what a boy you are!  
How you do go it!  
Blowing your bugle to that one sweet  
star—  
How you do blow it!"

To one fond of poetry, who loves  
nature, and does not object to dialect  
there are few better companions on a  
holiday than this thick green volume  
called "The Collected Poems of T. E.  
Brown."

But perhaps the reader who is not  
yet wholly a Brownite had better take  
the smaller volume in the attractive  
Golden Treasury series, containing his  
poems selected and arranged, with an  
introduction and notes by H. F. B. and  
H. G. D.—faithful friends and admirers.  
World that all poets were  
edited and explained with such scholarly  
love. The introduction of 41  
pages gives a full picture of the man,  
this rugged, quieting poet with a heart  
of gold, who, although he had troops  
of friends was "born solitary," who  
really lived when he was taking long  
solitary walks, and who once de-  
scribed himself as "shouting for lonely  
joy."

In his maturity he wrote "One  
thing emerges—my absolute belief in  
immortality."

Many people write verse. A few  
make poetry. Most of them do it con-  
sciously and with artifice. T. E. Brown  
produced both verse and poetry, not  
with artifice. It bubbled, it gushed  
out of him; and it brimmed over into  
his letters and talk.

Q. R.



Autumn Landscape From the Painting by Percival Rosseau

## A Shining World

The circus was my daughter's royal tournament, an assemblage of all the kings and queens, knights and fairies of her story books. . . . The parade of the warriors and their sovereigns excited her. The helmeted spearmen, the little charioteers, the hooded drivers sitting astride the heads of vast elephants were characters of the Arabian Nights, passing veritably before her eyes. The winged dancers of the spectacle came straight from the castle of Queen Mab, the pale acrobats were brothers to Hector and Achilles.

As she watched, them pass she gripped my hand as if to keep touch with reality, her little heart swollen with almost intolerable delight. "It makes me shiver," she whispered, and I understood.

As the last horseman of the procession was passing, she asked faintly— "Will it come again, Poppie?" Yes, it will come again more," I replied, recalling my own sense of loss when the Grand Entry was over.

As the queen, haughty of glance, superb in her robe of silver, once more neared us, indolently swaying to the movement of the elephant, who bore his housings of purple and gold with stately solemnity, my daughter's tiny body quivered with ecstasy and her beautiful eyes dilated with an intensity of admiration, of worship which made me sad as well as happy, and then just as the resplendent princess was passing for the last time, Mary Isabel rose in her place and waving a kiss to her little lady cried out in tones of poignant love and despair, "Good-by, dear Queen!"—Hamlin Garland, in "A Daughter of the Middle Border."

## The Wakening Wharf

Slowly the city is waking in all its streets,  
But dark, impetuous, silent, full, up  
Thames  
The tide comes . . .

A great horse, tugging at a truck,  
stamps hoofs  
Upon the frozen ground. A man be-  
side him  
Shouts or is silent. Laborers here and  
there  
Deliberately, in habit's motion, take  
Each his work from the barges  
lighter-men  
Call, and the crane moves, rattling in  
its iron.  
It is plain day.

Still the up-streaming tide  
Pours its swift secret, and the fading  
moon  
Lingers aloft. But now the wakened  
wharf,  
Stirred from its numbness, the bright  
rails, the trucks  
With snow upon them, and the hoist-  
ing crane,  
Are touched with all the difference of  
mankind;  
And the river whispering out of the  
travelled seas—  
Of foreign ships and countries, comes  
to them  
With a familiar usage: each appears  
As a faculty of the morning, that  
begins  
Once more the inter-threaded toil of  
men.

—Laurence Binyon.

Supreme excellence in poetry is  
never attained by a sudden leap up  
from the common level of ideas and  
common speech, whether a man's ev-  
eryday neighbors are rustics, or men  
and women of art and fashion and  
culture. The world in which his im-  
agination moves is never entirely of  
his own creation. The great poet must  
have had pioneers from whom he de-  
rived some of the ideas and resources  
of his craft—enough, at least, to feed  
and stimulate and direct his inborn  
energy.—William Minto.

## THE career of Percival Rosseau

furnishes one more example of  
the fact that fame sometimes

waits on what at first seems but a by-  
path but which later proves to lead to  
the highway of success. Living his  
early years naturally and normally as  
conditions directed, this man un-  
consciously stored up a fund of knowl-  
edge of which he later made good use.

Born and educated in the south, his  
life was largely spent out of doors  
(and not within walled limits). After  
leaving the schools, he went west and  
lived on a ranch. This meant horses  
and dogs and other animals with much  
far-riding and many clear-eyed  
visions of nature. Thus he gathered  
material without knowing that he was  
doing anything but living the usual  
life of the south and west.

He was greatly interested in art  
and finally went to France to study.  
Here he was a pupil of Tony Robert  
Fleury and of Jules Lefebvre. Mr.  
Rosseau started out to be a figure  
painter and at first concentrated all  
his energies in that direction. His  
first picture "Ariadne," which he sent  
to the great annual exhibition and  
for which he received honorable men-  
tion, was purely a figure painting.

In a later picture he introduced a  
dog as a modest incident and thought  
nothing more of it. It proved, how-  
ever, to be the feature which caught  
the eye of visitors. Everybody loves  
a dog and when the general public  
had much to say about this one's  
being true to life and both artists  
and art critics agreed that it was  
remarkably well painted, it set Ros-  
seau to thinking. He realized that he  
had represented the dog accurately  
of the unconscious certainty as to  
just how such a dog looked. He  
knew that his mind was filled with  
other things of which his knowledge  
was equally sure. He next painted a  
picture in which the dog was the  
main feature. It met with instan-  
taneous success. From that time he  
became a specialist in dogs and other  
animals, but particularly dogs.

For the pointers, setters and hounds  
lived he usually paints, a landscape  
background is necessary which the feel-  
ing and atmosphere which all his pic-  
tures reveal. While the dogs are the  
main feature of "Autumn," the wooded  
bank burning to crimson and gold and  
fading to browns, the warm sunshine  
shimmering upon the water, are all  
a part of the perfect picture. There  
even is the feeling that along the  
bank beyond the trees the owner of  
these three fine setters is walking.  
They will join him after the refresh-  
ing run into the water. So into each  
of his pictures the imagination may  
read a story.

Mr. Rosseau makes France his  
home. He owns a large country place  
on the Seine near Bonnières on the  
way down to Rouen. Here he has a  
glass studio with kennels close by so  
that he may have his dog models  
easily under observation.

He has painted dogs in all sorts of  
settings—in low sedge grasses, in  
swamps, in the water, and in the  
woods. He is fully as successful with  
horses, showing an understanding of  
their anatomy and a feeling for their  
salient points, another reflection from  
his ranch life.

## Rain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I hear the swish of rain, and seem to  
see  
Drenched bluebells hanging slantwise  
in the grass;  
And daisies, rosy petals closed, like  
babies fast asleep.  
Silent the hum of bees, silent the song  
of birds.  
Only, surrounding all, the whispering  
of the rain.

—Edith B. Langford.

## Chiffchaff and Willow Wren

For three years in succession I have  
heard the first chiffchaff in exactly  
the same place—a clump of nut-trees  
on the top of a high bank. At this  
time of year, too, before the leaves  
are out, it is easy to see it. And there  
are few more charming birds to watch.

With its little beak as slender as a  
grass-seed, and its body moving among  
the branches like a tiny shadow rather  
than flesh and bones; it pauses again  
and again in the midst of its eating  
to take an upward glance and utter  
its mite of music—as monotonous as  
a Thibetian's praying wheel. Still  
lovelier is the willow-wren that follows  
it. It is as though the chiffchaff were  
the first sketch of a willow-wren. The  
willow-wren is the perfected work of  
art, with little shades of green added  
and a voice that, small though its  
range is, is perhaps the most exquisite  
that will fill the air till the nightingale  
arrives. When I went out on Sunday  
morning, I prophesied that I would  
hear the first willow-wren, and, though  
I heard only one in a hill-side copse  
where the cowslips are just getting  
their bells ready, the prophecy came  
true. Not that I am much of a prophet.

I don't know how often I have prophe-  
sied the arrival of the swallow. And,  
indeed, it is the surprise in nature,  
rather than the things that one fore-  
sees, that are the pleasantest—espe-  
cially if one is easily surprised, as I  
am. Whoever ceases to be surprised,  
for instance, by the sight of a gold-  
crested wren? I heard its tiny pin-  
point of voice last Sunday afternoon  
when I was walking past a plantation  
where the bullace was in flower, and  
on looking into the trees, saw the lit-  
tle thimble-sized creature making free  
with invisible insects—his beak is  
hardly big enough to eat a visible one  
—and performing acrobatics like a  
tit. One of the charms of the gold-  
crested is that he does not look on a  
human being as a wild beast. The  
blackbird regards a man as a police-  
man; the greenfinch bolts for it if  
you do so much as look at him, but  
the goldcrest feels as secure in your  
presence as if you were behind bars  
in a cage in the Zoological Gardens.

One could probably make him jump  
if one went up to him and pouted  
suddenly into his ear, or even by  
making a violent gesture. But his  
first instinct is not to run. That, for  
a bird, is a considerable compliment.  
There can be nothing more distress-  
ing to a man of strictly honourable  
intentions than to have to creep  
about hedges furtively like a criminal  
in order to get a good look at a bird.

Why he should want to look at birds  
at all it is difficult to explain. . . .  
All I know is that, if you get it, you  
get it very badly. You would stop  
Shakespeare himself, if he were rec-  
iting a new sonnet to you, and bid  
him be quiet and look half-way up  
the elm where the nuthatch was heat-  
ing away—up and down, like a black-  
smith—at a nut or something in a  
knob of the tree. St. Paul might be  
reading to you the first draft of his  
Epistle to the Romans; you would  
quite unscrupulously interrupt him  
with a "Hush, man! There's a tree-  
creeper somewhere about. Listen,  
cry in his ear! If you keep quiet, per-  
haps we'll be able to see him."

I assure you, it is as bad as that. As  
for a man who takes out a noisy dog,  
or who whacks at loose stones with  
his stick on the road, you would re-  
gard him as a misbehaved and riotous  
person and would not call him your  
friend. Everything has to be subor-  
dinated to the hope of catching sight  
of a hypothetical bird—which you  
have probably seen dozens of times  
already. . . . And, after all, if one is  
going to get excited at all, one may

## Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST mortals have at some time  
or other recalled with regret  
those departed days of so-  
called youth when every corner  
turned, every whistle of the postman,  
held fascinating possibilities of in-  
definite good. With the years, how-  
ever, there came many disappoint-  
ments; the postman's whistle so often  
heralded grief instead of joy; respon-  
sibilities increased; and joyful antici-  
pations so diminished that most of the  
spontaneity and enthusiasm seemed  
pressed out of life. In contrast to  
this, Christian Science brings into ex-  
perience a real spontaneity and en-  
thusiasm not contingent on the ex-  
ternal happenings of everyday mat-  
teriality, and a continuous expectancy  
of good not to be lost with the years.  
Christian Science shows that those  
first youthful expectations of good  
were lost because they were only a  
counterfeit sense based on a false  
concept of man, and, more than likely,  
on an erroneous concept of God.

From ages before the time when  
Ponce de Leon searched for eternal  
youth in magic fountains to our day  
when medical theories search for it in  
bodily conditions, youth has been be-  
lieved to be one of the most desirable  
possessions of man. Always the fail-  
ing search has been for an external  
thing, for a renewal of the flesh, upon  
which it has been believed the seeming  
joy and strength of youth depended.

If joy and strength are ever to be at-  
tained and retained, mankind must  
come to see that it must be through an  
understanding of Jesus' statement, "It  
is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh  
profiteth nothing."  
Is not that which is desirable in the  
mental attitude of youth preeminently  
a lack of the sense of false responsi-  
bility, a certainty that nothing is too  
good to be true, a great sense of the  
boundlessness of life and the infinite  
possibilities of good? Through the  
teachings of Christian Science we find  
the unfading realities of all these  
ideas.

What would it mean to the business  
man to know that there is an omni-  
potent and never-failing Principle that  
can be applied to his affairs, and that  
can take away all weariness and false  
sense of responsibility? What would it  
mean to the mortal struggling with  
a belief that health had failed, and  
with the conviction that material  
means of healing had failed, to find  
that at hand was the infinite source  
of health, health more secure and  
boundless than any youth had ever  
known? Why, it would mean a  
glimpse of heaven; and that is just  
what Christian Science does mean!  
Jesus said, "The kingdom of God is at  
hand."

The true mental attitude of youthful  
expectancy is dependent on a clear

realization of divine Mind as the one  
power, and an understanding of the  
fact that the laws of divine Mind are  
always in operation and can be util-  
ized in our behalf. Intelligently turn-  
ing our problems over to Principle for  
solution, positive that there is a suc-  
cessful way for them to be worked out,  
removes all anxiety. The child doubts  
not his father's wisdom and willing-  
ness to help; hence, the freedom and  
lightheartedness of the child. Grown  
children need to trust their heavenly  
Father as implicitly in order to get the  
same results. They need to develop  
that "childlike trust and joyful adop-  
tion of good," spoken of by Mrs. Eddy  
on page 15 of "Miscellaneous Writ-  
ings." Far better than the expectancy  
of youth is that scientific certainty of  
increasing good which comes to the  
man who is learning Love's alliance.

Scientific refusal to burden our-  
selves with a false assumption of re-  
sponsibility does not mean a refusal  
to do our share of the world's work,  
or to meet and destroy our share of  
the seeming power of evil. It means,  
in fact, an increased ability to do  
both. When one is sure that God is  
furnishing unlimited courage, protec-  
tion, and guidance, he manifests in-  
creased perspicacity and efficiency.

Mrs. Eddy has warned her follow-  
ers against the recording of ages and  
anniversaries, if they would begin to  
realize eternally instead of time. We  
alone place limitations on continuity  
of ability by our acceptance of the  
beliefs of old age. We need to live  
in the present and work in the pres-  
ent, knowing that if our work is well  
done today we have a right to look  
forward with joyous expectancy to  
more good tomorrow. We need to  
get a glimpse of the fact that ahead of  
us there is only greater unfoldment  
of light, life, and progress. We need  
to realize that joy is not a question  
of years at all, not a question of cir-  
cumstances at all; it is ours simply  
because it is God's, and man reflects  
God.

The life of a Christian Scientist  
should be a bright and happy thing,  
with a faith in good so grounded that  
even the passing shadows of human  
experience could never dim its radi-  
ance; and it will always be so when  
we see that the joyful expectancy of  
good belongs to man, that it is a  
mental and eternal quality that can  
be achieved by work and growth.

In correcting a false sense of youth,  
Mrs. Eddy has said in "Miscellaneous  
Writings" (Pref., p. ix): "The fleet-  
ing freshness of youth, however, is not  
the evergreen of Soul; the coloring  
glory of perpetual bloom; the spiri-  
tual glow and grandeur of a conse-  
crated life wherein dwelleth peace,  
sacred and sincere in trial or in  
triumph."

as well get excited about the colors  
and songs of birds as about most  
things.—Robert Lynd, in "The Pleas-  
ures of Ignorance."

## One Spring in Greece

My first spring in Greece was mostly  
spent out of Athens, for with another  
student I was put in charge of the  
British excavations at Megalopolis. All  
the plums had already been picked out  
of it, for the theater had been com-  
pletely cleared, and the excavation of  
the year before had laid bare the en-  
tire plan of the great Council hall, the  
Thersilion, built in the time of Epami-  
nondas, so that this year excavation  
was equivalent to sitting on a wall  
while a lot of workmen removed tons  
of earth in which nothing could pos-  
sibly be discovered. It was not thrill-  
ing, but at least one could incessantly  
talk to them in what purported to be  
modern Greek, until it became so.

There had been considerable excite-  
ment about Megalopolis the year be-  
fore, for the British excavators had  
thought they had triumphantly refuted  
the German theory, announced by Dr.  
Dorpfeld, that fourth century Greek  
theaters had no stage. They had un-  
earthed steps and columns, which, they  
considered, proved the existence of a  
stage, and, rather prematurely, had  
announced their anti-German discov-  
ery in the Hellenic Journal with some-  
thing resembling a crow of satisfac-  
tion. On which this dreadful Dr. Dorp-  
feld came down from Athens with a  
note-book and a tape measure, and in  
a couple of hours in the pouring rain  
had proved quite conclusively, so that  
no further argument was possible, that  
the British, with a year to think about  
it, had quite misinterpreted their own  
evidence, and demonstrated how what  
they had taken for a stage was merely  
a back wall. Their researches in fact  
had merely confirmed his theory. Then  
he rolled up his measure and went  
back to Athens. . . . So another and I  
cleaned up these rather depressing re-  
mains, and when that was done we  
hired mules and went a-wandering  
through the country and saw the  
spring "blossom by blossom" (even as  
Beesly had read) alight on the hills.  
Blossom by blossom, too, Greece itself,  
no longer pictured in photographs or  
bored for in books, opened its myriad  
loveliness, even as the scarlet anemone  
flame in the thickets, and the  
nightingales "turned the heart of the  
night to fire" in the oleanthers of the  
Eurotas. We visited Homeric Mycenae,  
and Epidaurus, the Harrogate of the  
fourth century, B. C. I crossed the  
Gulf of Corinth and went to Delphi,  
where the French school were begin-  
ning the excavations that were des-  
tined to yield more richly than any  
soil in Greece except the precinct at  
Olympia. . . . A few weeks more in  
Athens were busy with the record of  
the meagre results from Megalopolis. . .  
on many subsequent journeys, as I  
went from England there, and from  
there back to England again. I trav-  
eled but from home to home.—E. F.  
Benson in "Our Family Affairs."

Doing is the real thing. For if,  
resolutely, people do what is right, in  
time they come to like doing it.—  
Ruskin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Can America Protest?

THE Allies propose to deliver to the rapacity and murderous wrath of the Turk such remnants of the Armenian Nation as have survived the years of systematic assassination of a Christian people by Moslem fanatics. Elsewhere on this page will be found a discussion of the precise terms upon which this crime against humanity is to be consummated.

Doubtless from the United States will go up a bitter cry of protest. Once again from the seemingly secure vantage point of national detachment the American people will roundly—and justly—condemn the diplomats who for this or that reason of national aggrandizement have abandoned a whole people to ultimate extermination. The voice of the United States will be raised in vigorous and justifiable reprobation of this assassination of a Nation to placate the Turk.

The protest will be unavailing. It will fail because the United States, which likes to arrogate to itself the station of the most powerful of all Christian nations, refused, coldly and callously, to accept the responsibilities which its power and its pretensions entailed. The mandate for the government of Armenia, the right and the duty of protecting its people against Moslem oppressors, were offered to the United States at the Paris Conference. The back of the American Nation was coldly turned. Not for them was the task, the duty of shielding a helpless, foreign people from the sword of the assassin. The Allies urged that the Nation which had come out of the war with the least loss should accept one of the responsibilities which victory entailed. "America first" was the curt, the ignoble rejoinder.

It is true the burden would have been heavy. It is undeniable that the cost and peril of undertaking the administration of the affairs of an alien and distant people would have been a severe strain upon even American efficiency. Being one's brother's keeper is a task not without its troubles. But in the end it is better than to stand supinely by while the brother is struck down by a rapacious foe.

The news of the Allies' proposition to Turkey and Greece will be received today in the United States with a wave of hot resentment and wrath. But is protest from this side warranted? Are the American people less responsible for this crime against humanity than the handful of diplomats who have merely followed the ignoble example of the United States and sought to clear themselves of all responsibility for the Armenian Nation? Is the United States always to preach and never practice that spirit of a broad and helpful humanity which alone can make a nation truly great?

GRADUALLY there is coming, or must eventually come in the United States, a realization that cooperation, rather than selfish rivalry, should exist between the transportation agencies, either rail or water, upon which industry of whatever kind is dependent. There can be no two opinions as to the attitude of the railroads toward all proposals to make a more general use of the water routes in the handling of those commodities which have their origin in sections tributary to both natural waterways and existing rail routes. There is also, it is apparent, a rivalry between the railroads and the motor truck lines which are now bidding for short-haul freight consignments in nearly every section of the country. It does not so often appear that the competition complained of is ruinous because of extravagantly low rates offered, perhaps because the tendency never is to fix a charge below the reasonable cost of the service rendered. The complaint of the railroads is that this undesired competition forces a division of the normal volume of business, thus depriving them of a return to which the profitable conduct of their properties entitles them.

The interesting fact was disclosed by Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, recently, that traffic on American railroads, measured in tonnage, doubles about once in a decade. This rate of increase, he says, has been maintained for at least two generations with surprising regularity. Note his further remark: "The next time our country has a real revival of business we shall in all probability be confronted with the most severe congestion of railroad traffic and the greatest inadequacy of railroad facilities ever experienced in our history. When that happens rates will be lost sight of. Everyone will be clamoring for service. Nothing could more quickly check a wave of prosperity than the inability of our railroads to handle the traffic which good times will create."

It is important to note just what this steady increase in railroad traffic implies and indicates, when regarded in relation to the economic needs of the United States and the world. In the year 1890 the railroad tonnage of the country amounted to 79,000,000,000 ton-miles; in 1900 it was 141,000,000,000 ton-miles; by 1905 it had increased to 187,000,000,000, and in 1921 it exceeded 448,000,000,000 ton-miles. These figures, showing a steady increase of approximately 100 per cent for each ten-year period, indicate a tonnage of 800,000,000,000 ton-miles in less than ten years from the present time. Is it economically possible for the American railroads, at the present stage of their development, to expand their carrying capacity sufficiently to meet the normal needs of industry and commerce? Evidently Mr. Lee does not believe this expansion is possible, for he says he believes that within a few years the railroads will not be able to handle the traffic which the return of normal times will create.

The time has passed, if it ever existed, when any reasonable ground could be found for sectional jealousy which might prompt opposition to the development of

any of the interstate or national transportation projects which are found to be practicable and feasible. This observation may be applied to the proposed St. Lawrence project, or to any or all of the plans discussed for the future relief of transportation conditions in the United States. Suppose it is found possible to transport from the Great Lakes ports to tidewater via the proposed St. Lawrence canal a considerable portion of the 200,000,000 tons of grain and minerals annually carried from the richest agricultural region in the Union. It is estimated that the saving to the farmers of the country would amount to \$350,000,000 each year on grain shipments alone. Such an outlet would tend greatly to relieve the congestion complained of in the wheat belt whenever a normal crop is ready for the market.

While there would be some loss to the railroads in grain shipments from the middle west to tidewater, it is not true that anything approaching the total volume of the exportable crop would follow such a proposed water route. Any measure which is intended to lessen the burden of the railroads is not designed to penalize any established system. It is, rather, designed for their relief. Instead of opposing such undertakings it would seem the part of reason and good judgment for them to encourage and aid their realization. No one who might be inclined to defend a continuance of the rail monopoly of transportation has yet come forward, so far as known, to show that the railroads are potentially able to serve the rapidly increasing needs of the country.

PRESIDENT ZAYAS of Cuba has made the declaration that there will be no illegal elections in Cuba under his administration. This remark was occasioned by an alleged statement by President Harding that the triumph of a minority over a majority by illegal means no longer would be possible in Cuba. The new order will be not because President Harding so states and desires, according to President Zayas, but because the standard of the Zayas Government is "Respect and observance of the law and devotion to liberty." This is very well said, but all the same President Harding's warning is not amiss.

CANADIAN farmers in the wheat-growing provinces are petitioning for the reinstatement of the Canadian Wheat Board. During the war, the board handled the wheat export trade for the Dominion of Canada. The Government appointed the board and furnished the financial credit for the purchasing and marketing of the Canadian wheat crop. The farmers were paid an advance price for the ensuing year. When the whole crop had been marketed, and all accounts balanced, the farmers participated in the surplus made by the board in selling the wheat abroad. For the crop of 1919, the Wheat Board paid an average of \$2.15 a bushel. Over the year's transactions the crop yielded an average of \$2.65 a bushel. When the farmers sold for \$2.15, they received "participation certificates" which eventually entitled them to share to the extent of 50 cents a bushel in the additional price.

It is believed by the organized farmers of western Canada that the reinstatement of the Wheat Board would help them to again get better prices for the next crop. It happened that prices fell, in 1920, after the Government disestablished the board. The farmers have reasoned out one of the causes of this slump in prices. In the months from September to December, a flood of grain is poured in from Canadian, American, European, and other sources. Market prices fall. Canadian farmers find themselves compelled to sell at this unfavorable time, because practically all their financial obligations fall due in the autumn. They have to settle with the banks, the implement firms, the mortgage and loan companies, the retail merchants, and other creditors all about the same time. They could get better prices, probably, in the following spring. But obligations must be met; the farmers need ready money to pay their debts; so they sell in the autumn when prices are least favorable to them.

With the Government's financial resources behind the Wheat Board, the farmers could be paid an advance for their wheat in the autumn; but the wheat could be held off the market by the board until prices became more favorable for exporting. This line of reasoning is advanced by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on behalf of the organized farmers. Cautious leaders know, however, that there were factors in the advance of prices in the 1919-20 crop that cannot be looked for every year. In the spring of 1920, the British Government anticipated the possibility of a general strike in Great Britain. The coal miners were preparing to go out. British purchasing agents bought the whole of the Canadian wheat crop as a national precaution against siege conditions. This unusual demand in Great Britain brought unexpected benefit to the Canadian wheat growers.

Before reinstating the Wheat Board, the Canadian Government has to consider, as well, what the effect of this state monopoly may be on foreign buyers. The Canadian Wheat Board would be a form of national trust. Would the increased prices to the Canadian farmer be collected from the consumer abroad, or would they result from the elimination of middlemen in the business of exporting? The Canadian Parliament's Committee on Agriculture is to be asked to report to the House before the Government decides what action shall be taken on the question.

NOWHERE throughout Europe is the work of Brahms held in greater veneration than in Vienna, where the musician spent many happy years. The more modern composers have not rendered Brahms unfashionable; rather has the enthusiasm for his music increased with the years, and a Brahms concert invariably means packed audiences. This spring Vienna is to have a month of Brahms festivals, when the best musicians will be engaged in the interpretation of his greatest works, many of which are so intimately connected with the city whose hospitality he loved.

TO THE humanist, the feature of the allied plan for the reconstitution of Turkey is the obliteration of a liberated state which the restoration of Ottoman sovereignty over the whole of Asia Minor involves. That a wholesale revision of the Treaty of Sevres was on the program of the entente ministers for foreign affairs when they met in Paris last week, became strikingly evident after they had been in conference only a few hours. But it took the conferees almost a week to disclose the full extent of their reversal of decisions reached during and immediately after the war.

### Allied Powers Obliterate Armenia

The frontiers of the rehabilitated Ottoman state include all the territory allotted to the restoration of the ancient state of Armenia. After a brief period of experimental life as a separate state—badly hampered by military, financial and economic weakness, but nevertheless a free state—Armenia is to be made an integral part of the territory of its old oppressor. That is the plain and unedifying import of the preliminaries to the peace which the foreign ministers have proposed to Turkey and to Greece.

As to the duty laid upon the League of Nations—the duty of finding at some time, somewhere, "an eventual national home" for the Armenians—little or nothing is to be expected. The vague promise of "an eventual national home" may well be dismissed as a coating of sugar for the bitter pill that is being placed upon the palate of the Armenian people, already sufficiently tortured. In plain language, Armenia will cease to exist even as a theoretical free state the moment the signatures of the Greek and Turkish delegates are appended to the terms of peace proposed to them by the ministers of the entente powers.

In another provision for the well-being of the Armenians, there is the promise of better things—but the promise is conditional. This pledge, emphasized in the declaration touching the Armenians, is of wide importance as applying to the pacification of the entire territory that constituted the Ottoman Empire before the first Balkan war.

In its decision, formally published to all the world, the conference announces that the "aid of the League of Nations" will be sought to insure to the Armenians, in even more complete degree than to the other racial minorities in Asiatic and European Turkey, the protection that will enable them to live in reasonable safety.

Such guarantees are imperatively needed in both Turkey and Greece, if the Near East is not to flame up in a new conflagration out of the ashes of the fires now in process of being stamped out. Unless the League of Nations, or some other international authority, devotes its zealous care to the rigid enforcement of such guarantees, two developments may be confidently expected without much loss of time. One of them will be a new campaign of persecution against the Armenians in Turkey. The other will be a thorough and systematic extermination, by one means or another, of the Bulgarian and Albanian element left in Grecian Thrace and Macedonia. Either of these sinister adventures will inevitably menace the world with a much wider recrudescence of the period of super-violence out of which it is now gaspingly creeping.

The promise of justice and protection to submerged racial minorities in both Turkey and Greece is reassuring only if it is faithfully carried out in terms of prompt and energetic international action to save such minorities from physical extermination in the case of Turkey, and of economic subjection amounting to slavery in the case of Greece. Will these promises be effectually carried out? That is the question for the conscience as well as the intelligence of the world to answer. And the answer surely cannot be negative.

Not long ago the members of "The Critics' Circle," an informal society which the British dramatic and musical critics have formed for their common benefit, dined in London at a Soho restaurant. But the dinner was less the occasion of the gathering than its pretext. They met rather for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest as lovers of, and writers for, the stage. The topic chosen was, "Has the War Made Any Difference?" That is, has it made any difference to the drama? It was agreed, of course, that it has; but the talk soon resolved itself into a general discussion and debate—and sometimes into a jeremiad—upon the condition of the drama at the present day.

"We have wedded our Lady Victory, and the union has not fulfilled expectations," said one speaker. That metaphor, to his mind, pictured the chill of proximity and attainment, when compared with the warm romance of something admirably seen, and desired, from afar. Had England but lost the war, he thought, Englishmen might, out of the bitterness of defeat, even have wrought for their drama a new and tragic grandeur. But, as its propounder was reminded, this theory, poetical though it be, can hardly be brought to square with the facts—since Germany, after suffering to the full that bitterness of defeat, has not, as a consequence, infused into her stage work any corresponding epic greatness, whether of resignation or of despair. Her present drama, in fact, is in no wise superior to England's, and, moreover, as all students of dramatic history know, the greatest dramatic periods of history have coincided with, or have followed, not upon national defeats, but upon national triumphs. The loftiest and most serene of the Attic dramas succeed the victory over Persia; while the great plays of England's Elizabethan age reflect the destruction of Spain's naval power. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that upon the ruin of the Spanish Armada England's national theater was built up.

Britain might logically expect, therefore, as part of

### Formative Days for British Drama

the fruits of victory, another such momentous revival of inspiration and power among its playwrights. But the revival has not come. Why? Costliness, high rents, commercial stringency, the entertainment tax, and the cinema are reasons that but beg the question. The real reason, it seems reasonable to think, is that just as the thunders of the French Revolution, and of the Napoleonic wars of 120 years ago, in shaking tremendously the thought of the time/shook also the drama from the stage, so also this still greater upheaval of modern civilization has bombed the playwright, and not the playwright alone, out of his too conventional complacency.

All the artists, poets, painters, and the rest, still moving through a twilight of bewilderment, are seeking newer forms of self-expression, better matched to the urgent needs of the time. Poets ignore the established rules of prosody, and painters those of composition or other long-accepted canons of technique. Plays by modern authors are presented—names, and titles, will be at once recalled by readers—and, from the first act onward one is, at a loss how to place the work among any of the hitherto accepted or catalogued forms of stage writing. This, certainly, is neither comedy of manners nor comedy of character; it is not farce, nor melodrama, nor chronicle, nor fantasy; nor could a single one of Polonius' pretty definitions be fitted to it. It is something of its own-kind, whatever that kind may be.

Even among the older men, the influence of the newer thought seems to be making itself felt; for if Pinero, in "The Enchanted Cottage," has not exactly imitated Barrie, as some of the critics assert and others vehemently deny, he has certainly sought, if not quite found, in that fantasy, a technique much more modern than that of the Tanqueray days. Sir Arthur also, then, is among the experimentalists. Well it is all a great experiment, and, one cannot doubt that, some day some of them will evolve from their imaginings work "new and strange"—and very beautiful too, perhaps—which will reconcile one to the bewilderments and hesitations of the twilight time.

### Editorial Notes

WHENEVER the question of Bible teaching in the schools comes before a public assembly of any nature, there are nearly always quite a number of people present who will regard anybody daring to oppose the plan as irreligious and almost blasphemous. It is, however, so difficult to separate the plain teaching of the Bible from doctrinal interpretation of it, that whenever such a system is allowed, it is almost bound to mean the imposition upon the young people's thought of doctrinal views, perhaps contrary to the views of parents or guardians. It is, therefore, refreshing to see Dr. Walter S. Athearn, the director of the Boston University School of Religious Education, saying publicly in Boston that "religion must not be taught in the American schools." "The religious education of the American people," said Dr. Athearn, "cannot be effected as a by-product of the public school, but it must come through the church or home. The church should assume its responsibility."

"EDUCATION," Mr. Fisher, the president of the Board of Education, stated recently in a speech at Kingston-on-Thames, "is a long-range investment." The expression is a sound one and so strongly endorsed by public feeling that the mighty swing of the Geddes ax has perforce been stayed. The demand for economy is not sufficiently despotic to sweep from the childhood of England its but recently acquired privileges. While the great educational machine in its present efficiency is to remain, certain retrenchments are to be conceded. It is to be hoped that they will be carefully watched. The reduction of teachers and consequent enlargement of classes is a short-sighted method of economy, as every educator will aver. Individual attention is what the children need, if their interest is to be arrested and held. The investment may well bring in a poor dividend if, in the scuffle for retrenchment, this fact is forgotten.

PLESIOSAURUS, megatherium, or glyptodon? These are the words which, no doubt, the members of the expedition organized to search for the strange creature reported in an Andean lake will murmur to themselves as they plunge into the Patagonian jungle. It is a romantic thought. One imagines their firm, set countenances as they leave civilization behind, resolved to pot a plesiosaurus, snare a megatherium, bag a glyptodon, or not to return at all. What matter if the aquatic monster so often reported prove non-existent? As long as little girls read fairy books and little boys hunt redskins, certain of their elders will find romance in newspaper tales of antediluvian creatures with polysyllabic names.

NOTHING finer can be imagined than the combined drive of 700 American colleges, which start on April 3 a week's campaign to complete a fund of \$1,000,000 for the erection of a library at the Belgian University of Louvain to take the place of the historic structure destroyed by the German armies. It is to be regretted that the sum is not \$10,000,000. Another move toward the rehabilitation of this great center of learning should be the requirement that Germany provide a large number of rare volumes from her own university libraries to take the places of the many she burned. Germany has enough and to spare, and the gift might be reckoned into the reparations total.

ACCORDING to reports, electricity has conquered at least one-third of the cultivated area of Sweden, and if the ratio of present installations continue it will be but a matter of a few years before the entire country is run by electricity. While one may sigh for the picturesque qualities of the old type of farming, one must not forget that the use of electricity is quite as wonderful and picturesque. This harnessing of a natural force to forward the comfort of man is a miracle that is taken too much for granted in this modern age. It is a marvelous thing to contemplate, and one of the chief splendors of the remarkable modern life we lead.